

Army Regulation 611-1

Personnel Selection and Classification

Military Occupational Classification Structure Development and Implementation

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
30 September 1997**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 611-1

Military Occupational Classification Structure Development and Implementation

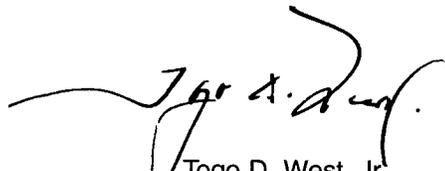
This revision--

- o Consolidates all policy portions of AR 611-101, AR 611-112, and AR 611-201.
- o Changes the term "commissioned officer(s)" to "officer(s)" where applicable throughout this publication.
- o Changes "U.S. Army Force Integration Support Agency " to "U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency " throughout.
- o Revises ODCSPER responsibilities to include establishing occupational classification structure policy and providing guidance to U.S. Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM) (chap 1).
- o Establishes policy guidance for project development identifiers (chap 1).
- o Establishes policy guidance on requesting exception to standards of grade (chap 2).
- o Establishes new process and implementation time lines for MOCS revisions in support of the ODCSOPS new Command Plan process (table 3-1).
- o Establishes policy guidance on classification coding and grading of positions in documents (chap 3).
- o Revises DA Form 7174-R (MOCS Proposal Checklist).
- o Revises position requirement codes (fig 4-1), the average grade distribution matrix (fig 5-1), and the average grade distribution chart (fig 6-1).
- o Change the acronym "TAADS" to "TAADS-R" throughout.

Effective 31 October 1997

Personnel Selection and Classification

Military Occupational Classification Structure Development and Implementation



Togo D. West, Jr.
Secretary of the Army

military occupational classification structures (MOCS).

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve. It applies to all proponent agencies responsible for military occupational structure and classification. During mobilization, chapters and policies contained in this regulation may be modified by the proponent.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

Army management control process.

This regulation is not subject to the requirements of AR 11-2. It does not contain internal control provisions.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without approval from the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, ATTN: DAPE-PRP, 300 ARMY PENTAGON, WASH DC 20310-0300.

Suggested Improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Commander, U. S. Total Army Personnel Command, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C, 200 Stovall Street, Suite 3N67, Alexandria, VA 22332-0406.

Distribution. Distribution of this publication is made in accordance with the Initial Distribution Number (IDN) 093927, intended for command levels B, C, D, and E for the Active Army; and A, B, C, D, and E for the Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve.

History. This Update printing publishes a revision of this publication. Because the publication has been extensively revised, the changed portions have not been highlighted.

Summary. This regulation prescribes the method of developing, changing, and controlling the officer, warrant officer, and enlisted

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*This regulation supersedes AR 611-1, 26 June 1995; AR 611-112, 26 June 1995; and AR 611-201, 26 June 1995.

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RESERVED

Chapter 1 General

Section I Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes policies and responsibilities for developing, maintaining, evaluating and revising the military occupational classification and structure (MOCS) for:

a. Officer branch, functional area/medical functional area (FA/MFA), immaterial codes, area of concentration (AOC), skill identifier (SI), and reporting classifications (chap 4).

b. Warrant officer branch, AOC, military occupational specialty (MOS), special qualification identifier (SQI), and additional skill identifier (ASI) (chap 5).

c. Enlisted career management field (CMF), MOS, SQI and ASI (chap 6).

1-2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

a. Unless otherwise noted, the term “occupational identifier” includes all classification identifiers listed in paragraph 1-1.

b. The term “officer” includes officer and warrant officer; officer in the grade of lieutenant or above; and warrant officer that means all warrant officers, with or without commission.

c. When used in this regulation, the words “he”, “his” and “him” represent both masculine and feminine genders, unless specified otherwise.

1-4. Statutory authority

Statutory authority for this regulation is derived from Titles 10 (Armed Forces) and 32 (National Guard) of the United States Code.

1-5. MOCS objectives

The primary objectives of the MOCS are to—

a. Provide occupational classification and structure guidance to standardize classification of positions and soldiers.

b. Describe and provide career progression paths for all soldiers to colonel (COL), chief warrant officer five (CW5) or sergeant major (SGM).

c. Prescribe grading guidance for all positions contained in requirements (Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE)) and authorization Modified TOE (MTOE), Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA), Augmentation TDA (AUGTDA), mobilization TDA (MOBTDA), and Joint Tables of Allowances (JTA) documents.

1-6. MOCS requirements

a. Officer, warrant officer and enlisted occupational identifiers will be authorized normally when required to identify both soldiers and positions; however, in exceptional cases, an identifier may be authorized for personnel or position classification only.

b. Decisions or proposals concerning the addition, deletion or revision of an occupational identifier must be—

(1) Consistent with leader development, organizational and doctrinal changes.

(2) Supportive of introducing new or improved materiel systems under AR 71-2.

(3) Supportive of identifying trained assets or training requirements.

(4) Consistent with all Army policies, especially those concerning—

(a) Troop programs.

(b) The Army Authorization Documents System - Redesign (TAADS-R) and TOE.

(c) Recruiting.

(d) Personnel classification and evaluation.

(e) Personnel distribution and assignment.

(f) Accessions and training.

(g) Testing.

(h) Mobilization.

(i) Utilization of female soldiers.

(j) Direct combat position coding (DCPC) per AR 71-31 and AR 600-13.

(k) Promotions, incentives and special pay.

(l) Reserve Components (RC).

c. The MOCS must provide a clearly defined method for changing occupational identifiers to support the above programs and systems. Any recommended change to the MOCS must—

(1) Ensure accurate forecasting of personnel strengths, training and management requirements by grade and identifier.

(2) Accurately describe associated functions and tasks and establish the minimum criteria for initial award of the identifier.

(3) Provide a clearly defined strategy for training and classification of soldiers to meet current and projected mission requirements.

(4) Not exceed Congressional, Department of Defense (DoD) or Department of the Army (DA) manpower and budget constraints in authorization documents.

Section II Responsibilities

1-7. Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (ODCSPER)

The ODCSPER will—

a. Establish policies, guidelines, plans and programs for MOCS actions that add, delete or revise occupational identifiers.

b. Establish occupational classification structure policy and provide guidance to U.S. Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM).

c. Develop policies, in coordination with Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (ODCSOPS), that ensure uniformity and prompt update of requirement and authorization documents that are consistent with approved additions, deletions or revisions of occupational identifiers.

d. Approve additions, deletions or revisions of occupational identifiers which—

(1) Increase the grade structure when a bill payer has not been identified.

(2) Increase training costs, with concurrence from ODCSOPS, when tradeoffs (bill payers) have not been identified in the Trainees, Transients, Holdees and Students (TTHS) account.

(3) Change aptitude areas or aptitude area scores.

e. Provide information to affected agencies on force structure changes, revisions to fielding plans, changes in program funding and other actions that may affect the MOCS.

f. Enforce the one cycle review, analyses and implementation of MOCS changes.

g. Act as system manager for the Personnel Occupational Specialty Code Edit (POSC-Edit) Data Base, to include programming support, production and distribution of POSC-Edit output products to requirement and authorization documents and Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS) users.

1-8. Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

a. The ODCSOPS will provide ODCSPER with—

(1) Functional/technical advice, recommendations for operational requirements and priorities of the Army that affect the MOCS.

(2) Timely advice relative to individual/unit training requirements and doctrinal or organizational changes affecting the MOCS.

(3) Unit activation, deactivation or conversion schedule.

(4) Information concerning revisions to fielding plans, changes in program funding and other actions that affect the MOCS.

(5) Review proposed changes to MOCS and provide comments to PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C.

b. ODCSOPS will approve documentation of force structure changes in TAADS-R that implement MOCS revisions.

1-9. Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (ODCSLOG)

The ODCSLOG will provide ODCSPER with—

a. Functional/technical advice, recommendations for development and refinement of personnel management policies that relate to the logistical occupational classification and structure.

b. Review proposed changes to occupational identifiers which effect logistics or logistics support functions and provide comments to PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C.

1-10. Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ODCSINT)

The ODCSINT will provide ODCSPER with—

a. Functional/technical advice, recommendations for development, refinement of personnel management policies that relate to the intelligence occupational classification and structure.

b. Information on the Army language program as it effects the MOCS.

c. Review proposed changes to occupational identifiers which recommend new or revised security clearance requirements and provide comments to PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C.

d. Review proposed changes to occupational identifiers which effect intelligence functions and provide comments to PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C.

1-11. Office of The Surgeon General (OTSG)

The OTSG will provide ODCSPER with—

a. Functional/technical advice, recommendations for development and refinement of personnel management policies that relate to the medical occupational classification and structure.

b. Review proposed changes to occupational identifiers which revises physical qualifications and provide comments to PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C.

c. Review proposed changes to occupational identifiers which effect medical functions and provide comments to PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C.

d. Provide PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C, information concerning individual training plans and programs that may effect the MOCS or Army personnel systems.

1-12. Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) and Office of the Chief, Army Reserves (OCAR)

The CNGB and OCAR will provide the ODCSPER with functional/technical advice, recommendations for development and refinement of personnel management policies relating to MOCS affecting their respective areas of responsibility.

1-13. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command (CG, AMC)

The CG, AMC will provide—

a. ODCSPER with—

(1) Functional/technical advice, recommendations for development and refinement of personnel management policies that relate to materiel that effects positions and personnel in the MOCS process. This may include production delays, termination of materiel acquisition programs, major changes in program funding, materiel distribution plans and relationships to other systems.

(2) Review proposed changes to occupational identifiers applicable to AMC and operating elements or subcommands of AMC and provide comments to PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C.

b. Provide PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C, with information concerning individual training plans and programs that may affect the MOCS or Army personnel systems.

c. Project Development Identifier (PDI) implementation processes as follows:

(1) Decide how a PDI applies to the system, project or item of equipment under development.

(2) Submit requests to establish DA Form 5178-R (Project Development Identifier (PDI) and Project Development Skill Identifier (PDSI)).

(3) Decide criteria for assigning identifiers to individuals and identify agencies from which requests for assignment of identifiers will be accepted.

(4) Coordinate with other major commands (MACOMS) or agencies on establishing identifiers. This includes citing criteria for assigning personnel and the agencies that can request identifiers.

1-14. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (CG, TRADOC)

The CG, TRADOC, in addition to the personnel proponent oversight functions outlined in AR 600-3, will—

a. Review proposed changes to occupational identifiers and provide comments to PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C.

b. Provide PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C, information concerning individual training plans and programs that may affect the MOCS or Army personnel systems.

c. Perform the functions in para 1-13c for PDI application under any of the following conditions:

(1) There is no project manager (PM) or project officer designated.

(2) The PM and the TRADOC system manager agree that the functions will be performed by TRADOC.

(3) The PDI applies only to training, combat development or doctrine development.

d. Set procedures for assigning PDI when they apply only to the training community.

1-15. Commanding General, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command

The CG, PERSCOM will—

a. Develop, review and maintain a MOCS that will identify position requirements, establish personnel qualifications for recruitment, training, classification, assignment, professional development, utilization, promotion, incentives, testing, evaluation and provide standards of grade (SG) within ODCSPER guidelines.

b. Establish a cycle and methodology for the review, analysis and implementation of MOCS changes (see table 3-1).

c. Maintain military career progression patterns and responsive SG consistent with ODCSPER objective force guidelines.

d. Evaluate, coordinate and provide recommendations to ODCSPER, TRADOC and personnel proponents regarding the establishment, revision or deletion of occupational identifiers.

e. Develop and publish personnel reclassification and position documentation guidance to ensure occupational identifiers are changed uniformly throughout the Army.

f. Approve occupational identifier revisions, except those shown at paragraph 1-7d.

g. Advise the Army staff, MACOMs, personnel proponents and other affected agencies of future changes to Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) publications and systems based on approved MOCS decisions.

h. Provide approved MOCS revisions that require TOE changes to Commander, U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency (USAFMSA), ATTN: (MOFI-FMR), for inclusion in the applicable Consolidated TOE Update (CTU).

i. Act as functional proponent for HQDA MOCS publications (AR 611-1, DA Pam 611-21 and DA Cir 611-series MOCS implementation circular), to include compilation of MOCS changes, coordination and submission for approval per table 3-1 and AR 25-30.

j. Act as functional manager for the POSC-Edit file system to include—

(1) On-line input of changes, coordination, validation and distribution per table 3-1 to ensure correct military occupational identifier codes are utilized to edit and update personnel management and manpower documentation systems.

(2) Validation of recommended data changes received subsequent to release of the POSC-Edit file, input of approved changes and

distribution of a corrected file in coordination with ODCSPER; and Cdr, USAFMSA, if required.

(3) Evaluation of recommended POSC-Edit system or design changes, development of the engineering change proposal (ECP), coordination of the ECP with system users and submission to ODCSPER for a decision.

(4) Distribute POSC-Edit (SIDPERS) output products to SIDPERS users.

k. Monitor the reclassification of soldiers as a result of changes to the MOCS and issue supplemental instructions, if required, to implement the applicable DA 611-series circular.

l. Provide personnel impact data for planned doctrinal changes or unit reorganizations.

m. Develop and apply occupational research methods, including job analysis and evaluation techniques, relating to the development and utilization of occupational identifiers.

n. Advise the ODCSPER of the qualitative and quantitative effects of proposed occupational identifier changes.

o. Evaluate Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information (QQPRI) for new equipment and take final action, as the executive agent for ODCSPER, to approve operator and maintainer decisions.

p. Review concept plans, per ODCSPER guidance, advising on proper classification (duty position title, code and grade) for each position per DA Pam 611-21, DA Circular 611-series and other approved changes.

q. Participate in the USAFMSA TOE Documentation Integration Working Group (DIWG) process advising on proper classification and grading for each position per DA Pam 611-21, DA Circular 611-series and other approved changes.

r. Review TOE and Manpower Requirements Criteria documents for compliance with ODCSPER guidance and latest approved MOCS changes in DA Pam 611-21 and provide comments and/or concurrence to ODCSPER.

s. Manage the PDI program to include approval, documentation, implementation, withdrawal and termination of PDI codes (see DA Pam 611-21 for procedural guidance).

t. Establish organizational documentation (OD) codes (see DA Pam 611-21 for procedural guidance).

1-16. Commanding General, U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency

The CG, USAFMSA, as the executive agent for ODCSOPS for management, coordination and approval of TOE (AR 71-31); Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP)/QQPRI (AR 71-2); and TAADS-R (AR 310-49) will—

a. Conduct compliance reviews of all requirements and authorization documents to ensure correct application of occupational identifiers and grading standards. Memorandums directing grading standards and classification changes (to TAADS-R documents) will be sent to the affected MACOM.

b. Review proposed changes to MOCS and provide comments to PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C.

c. Establish and provide to PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C the date for release of the POSC-Edit file to document proponents.

d. Provide PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C TOE DIWG schedule and supporting documentation.

e. Incorporate approved MOCS changes in TOE under development and in the CTU under the implementation cycle.

f. Update the Standard Duty Title Code data base to reflect the duty titles contained in the SG table of the approved MOCS change.

1-17. Other agencies

Army staff elements, MACOM commanders (including TRADOC and AMC) and agency heads will—

a. Review all recommended changes to MOCS policies and those identifier specifications and tables that effect their assigned units, personnel or missions and provide comments to PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C.

b. Monitor implementation of MOCS changes to ensure timely and accurate change to TAADS-R and reclassification of soldiers.

1-18. Personnel proponents

The Chiefs of Personnel Proponent Offices will—

a. Comply with The Personnel Proponent System objectives for development and maintenance of their respective career fields per AR 600-3.

b. Maintain an accurate and current SG to provide supportable grade structures and grading guidance for all documents within ODCSPER guidelines.

c. Recommend an analysis of each CMF and/or MOS at least every 3 years and submit MOCS revisions, if required.

d. Recommend revisions to the MOCS to ensure career field specifications and structure support—

(1) Leader development.

(2) Force modernization through new or improved equipment, doctrine and organizational changes.

(3) Improve training and unit effectiveness.

(4) Develop and maintain requirements and authorization documents to include identification of discrepancies in implementation of approved MOCS revisions and initiation of corrective action with the appropriate agencies.

(5) Correct soldier performance deficiencies identified by field commanders.

Chapter 2 Proposals for changes to the MOCS (This information is exempt from information control under AR 335-15, para 5-2b(4))

2-1. General

a. This chapter outlines the minimum information and documentation required to support recommended changes to the MOCS.

b. Changes to the MOCS may be necessary to reflect technological developments, changes in doctrine, force structure, functions, missions or to correct performance deficiencies.

c. Changes to the classification structure normally require updating of the requirement and authorization documents and reclassification of soldiers. In addition, revisions to accession, training, assignment, promotion, incentives, utilization, testing and evaluation policies and procedures may be required to support these changes. A proposed change to the MOCS must clearly show the impact on the classification and grade structure, recruiting and training requirements, position documentation, personnel reclassification and distribution of personnel.

d. Changes to the MOCS must be evaluated also for the impact on training, professional development and career progression including the effect on the RC. The potential impact on the RC must be considered and procedures for training, retraining and other aspects must be formulated. The training strategy, to include transition as required and information concerning these issues, must be included in the proposed revision.

2-2. Personnel proponent submission of proposals to change the MOCS

a. All recommended changes, initiated by a personnel proponent, will be submitted to Commander, PERSCOM, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (DCSOPS), ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C, 200 Stovall Street, Suite 3N67, Alexandria, VA 22332-0406.

b. These include, but are not limited to, recommendations to—

(1) Add a new occupational identifier to support equipment modernization or doctrinal changes.

(2) Delete an occupational identifier when associated equipment is phased out or functions are no longer required.

(3) Revise an occupational identifier description, qualifications, tasks or grading standards. Revisions to SG should be evaluated to ensure incorporation of all current and future documents.

(4) Add PDI or OD codes.

2-3. Format and information required to support proposed MOCS changes

a. Each proposal for a revision to the MOCS will be submitted by memorandum. DA Form 7174-R (MOCS Proposal Checklist) will be completed to ensure required information and documentation accompanies the proposed change. The DA Form 7174-R will be locally reproduced on 8 1/2-inch by 11-inch paper. A copy for reproduction purposes is located in the back of this regulation. Additionally, DA Form 7174-R may be electronically generated. The electronically generated form must contain all data elements and follow the exact format of the existing printed form. The form number of the electronically generated form will be shown as DA Form 7174-R-E and the date will be the same date of the current edition of the printed form. The following elements of information must be addressed and included for revisions for staffing approval and implementation, either in the body of the memorandum or as an enclosure:

(1) *Proposed revision.* Summarize the recommended changes using the lead words "add", "revise" or "delete" for each change to an occupational identifier.

(2) *Proposed change to identifier specifications.* Provide a "marked up" copy of the current DA Pam 611-21 occupational identifier specifications and applicable tables to effect specific recommended changes. If establishing a new identifier or recommending extensive changes to a current identifier, a double spaced draft of the identifier specifications and tables will be submitted in hard copy per the format in the applicable regulation and on 3 1/2 inch floppy disk in one of the most commonly used word processing software formats or American Standard Code Information Interchange (ASCII) format.

(3) *Background and rationale.* A summary statement is required that clearly explains why the changes are necessary and the expected improvements/benefits if the recommended changes are approved. If the recommendation is to establish a new identifier, explain why the positions cannot be effectively classified within the existing MOCS.

(4) *Skill level (SL) 1 tasks.* Unless the complexity of tasks and the length of training are prohibitive, all enlisted MOSs will be developed and structured to include SL 1 tasks. The task list should include significant tasks (excluding common soldier tasks) as approved by the Director of Training and Doctrine. Additionally, the task list will include and identify with an asterisk the most physically demanding task for the SL 1 soldier. With the exception of capper MOSs, proposals for MOSs that begin at SL 2 or higher will be fully justified.

(5) *Physical Demands Analysis Worksheet (DA Form 5643-R).* If SL 1 of an enlisted MOS is revised or included in a new MOS, at least one worksheet must be prepared for each SL 1 task. Guidance for completion of these worksheets is contained in the "Women in the Army Policy Review" DA ODCSPER, 12 November 1982. DA Form 5643-R will be reproduced on 8 1/2 by 11 inch paper. A copy for reproduction purposes is located in the back of this regulation.

(6) *Physical Demands Task Lists.* When physical tasks at any level of skill changes due to new responsibilities or new equipment, task lists must accurately represent the Physical Demands Rating associated with the physical requirements of the MOS. The most physically demanding task will be identified by an asterisk.

(7) *Position and grade structure impact and analysis.* The following information will be included in the body of the memorandum or enclosures, where applicable:

(a) A separate grade structure impact and analysis will be completed for each affected occupational identifier to include the number of authorizations by grade aggregate for present and proposed positions. The authorization data used to develop a revision must be from the latest Personnel Management Authorization Document (PMAD) or Updated Authorization Document (UAD) and ideally

reflect the current year plus projections for 3 years (when not available use closest available data). The analysis must include a comparison of current PMAD (plus 3 years), operating strength from the most current DAPC-45 (Enlisted) or OPMD Statistical Report-7 (Officer and Warrant Officer), any known adjustments or proposed changes to identifier authorizations, adjusted PMAD or UAD numbers (if necessary), proposed grade structure and impact if the proposal is approved. The analysis must identify the source of data and narrative discussion, if necessary, to clarify the data. The authorization data for RC will be obtained from the latest approved TAADS-R.

(b) A statement that the proposed change will or will not increase or decrease the current number of authorizations for any of the affected occupational identifiers. If another action is on-going which changes the total authorizations, an explanation is required.

(c) If the proposed SG reflects an increase in any grade above specialist, a trade-off position must be identified of equal or higher grade as a bill payer. The trade-off may be accomplished within the CMF or another CMF with that personnel proponents documented concurrence. A listing of bill payers will be included for any grade increases as a result of proponent initiated restructure of occupational identifier revisions. If the responsible proponent cannot identify bill payers, the proposal must contain sufficient justification (such as, why the job cannot be performed by a soldier at a lower grade) to convince HQDA to pay the bill. Equal promotion opportunity may be sufficient justification for grade increases when gross inequities and/or serious retention problems exist. HQDA is responsible for identifying bill payers for increases due to HQDA decisions, such as structure and/or equipment modernization. Grade structure revisions will not be delayed to use as future bill payers unless justified and approved by HQDA.

(d) Space Imbalanced Military Occupational Specialty (SIMOS). Indicate whether the identifier is or will become SIMOS as a result of the proposal. If the MOS is currently SIMOS, impact of the proposal if approved, must be stated.

(e) Requirements and authorization documentation. Provide full paragraph extracts, by duty section, of the latest approved TAADS-R and TOE extracts (with publish process codes 2 through 5 from the MOS/Line Item Number Extract) where the affected occupational identifiers appear. Annotate each affected position to show the change (i.e., MOS, duty position title, proposed grade and number of authorizations). In addition, the TAADS-R must be compared to Unit Identification Code (UIC) level PMAD or UAD and annotated to reflect proposed grading. If the proposal is for a new identifier, a list of positions currently authorized which will be reclassified and recoded must be provided.

(f) Proposed position reclassification guidance. The proposed position reclassification guidance for affected positions will be enclosed with the memorandum (use format in DA Circular 611-series MOCS implementation circular).

(8) *Personnel programs.* Provide information and impact assessment, where applicable, for the following:

(a) *Recruitment programs.* Include an impact statement on individuals in the delayed entry and bonus programs, changes required to the Joint Optical Information Network (JOIN) System and other affected accession programs.

(b) *Assignment/utilization of female soldiers.* Provide a statement indicating the impact the revision will have on the assignment or utilization of female soldiers. Justification must be provided for any "male only" identifier or restrictions on assignment or utilization of female soldiers.

(c) *Qualifications.* Recommended changes to qualifications for award of an identifier must include full justification. If the proposal changes aptitude area and/or scores (based on course attrition rates), the academic data for the previous 3 years must be submitted to justify the specific qualification change.

(d) *Proposed personnel reclassification guidance.* The proposed personnel reclassification guidance for affected soldiers will be enclosed with the memorandum (use format in DA 611-series MOCS implementation circular). Requests for changes to the effective date established in the implementation schedule (table 3-1) must be

submitted with the MOCS proposal and include justification for approval as an exception to policy.

(9) *Training strategy and program changes.* Include the following, where applicable:

(a) A narrative description of the training strategy explaining how the identifier will be trained for both the Active Component (AC) and the RC, such as, accession, New Equipment Training, resident, exportable or combinations thereof. The strategy must include transition training for qualifying individuals in new skills required by revising tasks of an identifier or merger of two or more identifiers. If the proposed change establishes a new identifier or adds tasks to an existing identifier, a copy of the approved training strategy for both AC and RC soldiers must be included. Provide a copy of the approved Course Administrative Data (CAD).

(b) Provide the training base impact analysis for each identifier affected by the proposal. Impact analysis must include Officer/Warrant Officer Basic Branch/AOC/MOS Qualification, Advanced Individual Training, One Station Unit Training, Basic Non-Commissioned Officer Course, Advanced Non-Commissioned Officer Course, SI, ASI and SQI. Training data for the 2 years immediately preceding implementation of the proposal and projections for the first 2 years after the new training start date will be provided for both AC and RC. Training data must include the number of classes, students per class, length of course, man-years, instructors (military and civilian) and explanation of increases or decreases in the TTHS account resulting from the proposed action.

(c) New training or changes to training will not cause additional resource requirements without a bill payer or justification. Any problems or issues resulting from proposed training change must be resolved through the chain of command prior to submission to HQDA. Copies of command approval is required to be submitted with the proposal.

b. Proposed MOCS revisions that may be submitted, with limited information, are—

(1) Officer—Branch or FA title and description, AOC duty description, special grading of positions or unique duty positions which do not affect grade structure and AOC/FA/SI qualifications pertaining to course titles.

(2) Warrant Officer—Branch and AOC title and description, enlisted feeder MOS, MOS duties that do not affect grade, SG changes which do not affect grade structure and MOS/ASI/SQI qualifications pertaining to course titles.

(3) Enlisted—CMF title, duties and career goals, MOS title if it does not require a SG change, MOS major duties and SG changes which do not affect grade structure and ASI/SQI qualifications pertaining to course titles.

(4) Revisions to the MOCS approved or directed by HQDA pertaining to Branch, FA, AOC or MOS qualifications and establishment or deletion of an SI, ASI or SQI will not be staffed, but require supporting documentation for publication as an approved change.

c. The proposed revisions identified in 'b' above must provide justification for the change and include:

(1) A summary of the recommended change.

(2) A "marked up" copy of the appropriate identifier from DA Pam 611-21 to reflect the specific change.

(3) Justification for the change with supporting documentation. If approved or directed by HQDA, copies of the correspondence must be included.

(4) The applicable TOE, TAADS-R and PMAD documents, if changing a SG, to verify that the revised grading standards will not modify the grade structure or create a requirement for bill payers.

(5) Recommended revisions to tasks, as a result of a revised Program of Instruction (POI), must include the HQ TRADOC approved POI/CAD for the course.

2-4. Coordination of MOCS proposals

a. Commander, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C will forward

all recommended changes, received from organizations or individuals, to the personnel proponent designated in AR 600-3 for comments. The personnel proponent will submit the MOCS revision and inform the initiator. If the recommendation is determined not to be valid, the personnel proponent will advise PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC- PLC-C, of the reason.

b. Personnel proponents must ensure complete internal coordination of recommended MOCS changes with their school and command directorates, Army National Guard (ARNG)/U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) representatives and other affected personnel proponents. The comments and recommendations received during this staffing process will be enclosed with the proposed change.

c. Commander, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C, will review each recommended change for compliance with current Army policies and regulations. Additional information or documentation, if required, will be obtained prior to staffing with affected MACOMs, Army Staff elements and other agencies.

Chapter 3 MOCS Proposals

Section I Development, Evaluation, Coordination, Approval and Implementation of MOCS Proposals

3-1. Development, evaluation, coordination and approval

a. Commander, PERSCOM, DCSOPS (TAPC-PLC-C), will—

(1) Develop and evaluate proposals to add, delete or revise an occupational identifier.

(2) Staff proposals, where applicable, with affected MACOMs, Army Staff elements and other agencies.

(3) Forward nonconcurrence or comments received during staffing, for follow-up or clarification, to the initiating personnel proponent.

(4) Approve the proposed MOCS change or prepare a decision memorandum with pertinent facts and supporting documentation with a recommendation to HQDA ODCSPER (DAPE-PRP) when required by paragraph 1-7d.

(5) Inform the initiating proponent of the MOCS decision. If the recommendation is disapproved, the specific reason(s) will be provided.

b. A copy of the approved MOCS revision will be provided to designated HQDA systems managers for planning purposes.

3-2. Implementation of MOCS changes

The processing and implementation schedule for changes to the MOCS (includes target dates, processing times, actions required and responsible agencies) are shown at table 3-1. The target dates listed are the last date for submission of proposals, involving major revisions to DA Pam 611-21 for evaluation, to PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C, during the current cycle.

a. Commander, PERSCOM, DCSOPS (TAPC-PLC-C), will—

(1) Compile approved MOCS changes as of 30 October of each year.

(2) Update the POSC-Edit Data Base file to reflect approved MOCS changes. This data file serves as the primary edit for military occupational identifier data in the TOE, TAADS-R and SIDPERS systems.

(3) Prepare, edit, coordinate and submit the DA 611-series MOCS implementation circular for publication and Army-wide distribution during June of each year. This circular provides advance notification of MOCS changes that may affect recruitment, training, classification/ reclassification, assignment of soldiers, identifier titles and grades in manpower documents. The circular serves as the basis for initial implementation of the action and will include the following:

(a) A summary of approved changes.

(b) Implementation responsibilities and milestones.

(c) TOE and TAADS-R implementation and documentation guidance, to include revised grading tables and dates when TOE and TAADS-R are to be changed.

(d) Personnel reclassification guidance.

(e) A summary of miscellaneous changes that do not require position or personnel reclassification.

(4) Update, edit and submit the MOCS publications for distribution during May of each year. This updated publication contains approved changes announced by DA 611– series MOCS implementing circular.

(5) Review and update personnel management pamphlet to incorporate MOCS changes.

(6) Ensure update of personnel systems and completion of AC personnel reclassification actions per the following references:

(a) Officers, DA Pam 611–21, Part I.

(b) Warrant officers, DA Pam 611–21, Part II.

(c) Enlisted soldiers, DA Pam 611–21, Part III.

b. CNGB and OCAR will ensure completion of personnel reclassification actions per the following references:

(1) Officers, DA Pam 611–21, Part I.

(2) Warrant officers, DA Pam 611–21, Part II.

(3) Enlisted soldiers (USAR), AR 140–158.

(4) Enlisted soldiers (ARNG), NGR 600–200.

c. TRADOC will revise and recode training courses to conform to approved changes to the classification structures to ensure the following:

(1) Trained soldiers, with the proper identifiers, are available when the changes become effective.

(2) Transition training for currently assigned soldiers is provided.

(3) Soldiers, who graduate from existing courses before the new training starts, are aware of approved changes.

d. TAADS-R proponents will revise authorization documents to implement MOCS revisions per time lines outlined in table 3–1.

e. USAFMSA will—

(1) Ensure proper occupational identifiers are in TOE, BOIP/QQPRI and CTU documentation.

(2) Ensure proper occupational identifiers are incorporated in authorization documents (MTOE, TDA, AUGTDA, MOBTDA and JTA) per the milestones in table 3–1.

3–3. Schedule for changing the military occupational classification structure

Changes to the MOCS will be implemented annually. Table 3–1 establishes the time lines required to process the change and subsequent implementation after staffing has been completed and the change has been approved.

3–4. Effective dates

a. Requirements and authorization documents must be revised when the MOCS is changed and personnel will normally be reclassified 1 June through 31 August (changes completed after effective date E–(data) authorization documents).

b. The effective dates for recruiting and training will precede the date for accountable strength reporting in sufficient time to permit trained soldiers to arrive when positions have been reclassified.

3–5. Implementing instructions

Implementing instructions for new, revised or deleted identifiers can be found in the DA 611–series circular.

Section II

Position documentation

3–6. Classification coding and grading of positions in documents

a. Positions in requirements and authorization documents must be classified and coded in the appropriate identifier (AOC, MOS, SI, SQI and ASI) in DA Pam 611–21 that represents the specific duties performed in the specific position.

b. The SG tables in DA Pam 611–21 do not authorize positions

but are the basis for grading all positions in requirements and authorization documents when established by appropriate authority. Commands and agencies that prepare, review and approve documents will adhere to grading standards in DA Pam 611–21. The SG will be applied to:

(1) The required column for each level of the TOE. Supervisory positions at reduced strength levels will carry the grade of the position at level 1.

(2) The required and authorized column (separately) to the MTOE and TDA documents. When authorized and required column for a specific MOS do not match, the SG will be applied to the authorized column to determine grade structure.

c. The DCPC Policy, established in AR 600–13, determines the positions in which women may serve. Positions in units that would routinely require women to participate in direct combat is excluded (see DA Pam 611–21 for occupational identifiers closed to women).

3–7. Exception to standards of grade

On occasion, local conditions create position requirements that are substantially different from the norm. In these instances, a deviation from the SG may be warranted. Exception authority and procedures for processing requests for exceptions are outlined below. Exceptions that have been staffed per the guidance herein will appear in authorization documents as an approved exception to the SG. Requests for exception to the SG should be prepared as follows:

a. *TOE*. No exceptions are authorized in TOE documents.

b. *MTOE and TDA*. Only HQDA will authorize exceptions to SG for MTOE and TDA (ODCSPER has the final approval authority). The MTOE or TDA proponent, as defined in AR 310–49, may request to grade a position different than the grading standards contained in DA Pam 611–21 if warranted by local conditions or unit unique requirements. Such requests will be submitted by the MACOM, through the appropriate personnel proponent as identified in AR 600–3, for comment and submission to Director, Authorizations Documentation Directorate (ADD), U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency (UASFISA), ATTN: MOFI-FMA, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–5578. USAFMSA will staff these requests with ODCSPER (DAPE-PRP), PERSCOM (TAPC-PLC-C) and other appropriate DA staff agencies prior to making a decision. Approval of the exception will be provided to the MACOM with a copy furnished to the appropriate personnel proponent and PERSCOM (TAPC-PLC-C). Document proponents must obtain approval from HQDA (MOFI-FMA) prior to inclusion in authorization documents. Justification for the exception must include:

(1) MTOE or TDA number.

(2) Paragraph and line number, current authorized duty position title, identifier and grade.

(3) Proposed duty position title, identifier and grade.

(4) Reason why the position should be retitled, recorded and/or regraded.

(5) Identification of an appropriate bill payer of equal grade or higher.

(6) Additional information contained in chapter 4, section VII; chapter 5, section V and chapter 6, section IV.

c. *Instructions for preparing position description*.

(1) *General Information*.

(a) A position consists of all of the duties and responsibilities assigned to an individual. The description of a position should be written in plain, clear language using short, factual statements. Abbreviations, form numbers and phrases which have no meaning outside of the office should not be used. Opinions about the difficulty of the work should not be given.

(b) A position description is adequate if it states clearly and definitely the principal duties and responsibilities, supervisory relationships of a position so that a person who is familiar with the occupational field and the applicable classification standards and has available current information on the organization, functions, programs and procedures concerned, can understand it.

(c) The position information provided will be used by a qualified analyst in conjunction with the SG factors and other considerations

contained in chapter 4, section VIII, chapter 5, section V and chapter 6, section IV. The writer should read these factors carefully before preparing the description. This will ensure that meaningful and accurate data on each factor is included in the description and supporting organizational charts of authorization documents.

(2) *Position description.* The description should be prepared according to the following format:

(a) *Position name and title.* List position name and title.

(b) *Introduction.* State briefly the functions of the organizational unit in which the position is located and described the purpose of the position. One or two sentences should be sufficient.

(c) *Major duties and responsibilities.* List and describe briefly each major duty, so that what is involved in its performance can be clearly understood. A major duty is any duty of a position which—

1. Is a determinant of qualification requirement for assignment to the position;

2. Occupies a significant amount of the individual's time (5–10 percent or more). Duties and responsibilities should be in descending order of importance or order of work sequence. Give approximate percentage of time devoted to each major duty. The description should also indicate the responsibilities of the position and the extent of authority for making decisions, recommendations or official commitments; devising or revising ways of doing things; planning programs or developing policy; or persuading others to a course of action.

(d) *Supervision of others.* If the position contains supervisory responsibilities, they should be described in a manner which will show clearly the nature and extent of the supervision, such as

planning, assigning and reviewing work. All subordinate military and civilian positions should be identified by position title and number of personnel in each unless already shown on attached organization chart.

(e) *Controls over the position.* Identify the supervisor of the position by title, grade and unit location, describe the nature of instruction, guidance and review provided by the supervisor. Indicate by example, if necessary, the kinds of problems or matters that are referred to the supervisor for assistance and/or approval. Indicate the nature of policy and procedural controls imposed upon the position by higher authority, such as manuals, written instructions, guidance or lack thereof.

(f) *Qualification requirements of the position.* Specify what special knowledge and skills are required to perform the official duties of this position, from the standpoint of their intensity, complexity and diversity.

d. *Documentation of exceptions.* MTOE and TDA positions which have been granted an exception to the SG will be documented by the document proponent in TAADS-R with Standard Remarks Code 94. A copy of the DA approval will be included as an enclosure to the input modifications. Approved exceptions will remain valid until mission changes occur, a revised SG is approved or for 3 years, whichever occurs first. Should the requirement remain for more than 3 years, justification must be resubmitted through appropriate channels, to include the personnel proponent, to HQDA for reevaluation. However, if the requirement exists more than 3 years, consideration should be given to requesting a permanent change to DA Pam 611–21.

Table 3–1
Processing and implementation schedule for changes to the military occupational classification structure

Target dates	Processing Time	Action(s)	Responsibility
15 Mar		Latest date proposal may be submitted to PERSCOM for evaluation/processing during the cycle.	Personnel Proponents
	30 days	Approve proposals not requiring staffing or ODCSPER approval.	PERSCOM
	90 days	or Evaluate proposals for impact on personnel policies, standards of grade, supportability, TTHS accounts, SIMOS, and develop position and personnel reclassification guidance to implement the proposal, if required. Forward proposals to commands and agencies shown below for comments and recommendations. (Processing time in each case will begin upon PERSCOM's receipt or concurrence from the personnel proponent.)	PERSCOM
	60 days ¹	Furnish comments on doctrine, training, leader development, organizations, and equipment implications.	TRADOC
	60 days ¹	Furnish comments on compatibility with ARNG force structure and policy implications.	NGB
	60 days ¹	Furnish comments on compatibility with Reserve force structure and policy implications.	OCAR
	60 days ¹	Furnish comments on anticipated impact on recruiting.	USAREC
	60 days ¹	Furnish comments on acceptability to support command or activity mission.	MACOM
	60 days ¹	Furnish comments on acceptability or compatibility with overall Army policy.	Army Staff elements
	10 days	Approve routine proposals or prepare decision memorandum for those requiring ODCSPER approval.	PERSCOM
	30 days	Approve or disapprove proposal.	ODCSPER
30 Oct		Publish and distribute notification of future changes (final dates that NOFCs approved for current cycle).	PERSCOM
30 Nov		Update POSC-Edit file.	PERSCOM

**Table 3-1
Processing and implementation schedule for changes to the military occupational classification structure—Continued**

Target dates	Processing Time	Action(s)	Responsibility
30 Dec		Forward TOE POSC-Edit to USAFMSA.	PERSCOM
15 Dec		Load changes on REQUEST/RETAIN systems.	PERSCOM
31 Dec		Submit draft AR 611-series to USAPA.	PERSCOM
31 Dec		Edit/Distribute SIDPERS POSC- Edit file. ²	PERSCOM
15 Apr		Distribute TAADS-R POSC-Edit file. ³	PERSCOM
15 Apr		Print and distribute DA 611 series circular.	USAPA
15 Apr		Print and distribute CTU Army-wide.	USAFMSA/USAPA
30 May		Submit MOCS UPDATE (AR 611- 1, DA Pam 611-21) to USAPA.	PERSCOM
15 Jun - 1 Mar	255 days	Update TAADS-R documents. ⁴	Proponents and USAFMSA
31 Oct		Distribute MOCS UPDATE Armywide	USAPA
15 Mar - 1 May	45 days	Complete validation of TAADS-R changes to update PER-SACS.	USAFMSA/ODCSOPS
1 May - 1 Jul	60 days	Forward notice of errors or omissions to TAADS-R to proponents for correction during the next MOC window.	USAFMSA
1 Jun - 31 Aug	90 days	Complete personnel reclassification and update automated personnel systems ⁵ .	PERSCOM/PSC's

Notes:

¹ Concurrent staffing.

² SIDPERS POSC-Edit will be transmitted every two months (28 Feb, 30 Apr, 30 Jun, 31 Aug, 31 Oct, and 31 Dec). A magnetic tape is forwarded to ARPERCEN. The updated POSC-Edit file is transmitted to each SIDPERS Personnel Processing Activity (PPA) via DSN.

³ Changes to date of distribution of POSC-Edit file to document proponents will be established by USAFMSA in coordination with PERSCOM.

⁴ Errors identified in POSC-Edit file application in the MOC window cycle will be reviewed and appropriate action taken within seven (7) working days.

⁵ Personnel reclassification is completed in year preceeding FY effective date of documents.

Chapter 4 The Officer Classification System

Section I Development

4-1. General

This chapter provides guidance for—

a. Classification of positions requiring officer skills and officer personnel based on qualifications.

b. Use of SI codes in the classification of officer positions and personnel.

4-2. Classification system

a. The classification system described in this chapter supports the officer identifiers in DA Pam 611-21, Part I (includes the branches, FAs, AOCs, reporting classifications, skills and language identifiers and their related codes) used to classify positions in requirements and authorization documents. These data elements and their codes are combined as needed to describe position requirements according to the position classification structure described in paragraph 4-3, this chapter. Positions are classified per chapter 3, this regulation. Officer personnel are classified by the designation of branch, FA and the appropriate AOC, skills and language identifiers in DA Pam 611-21. DA Pam 600-3 (Commissioned Officer Professional Development and Utilization) provides additional guidance on qualifications.

b. The basic elements of the classification system are coded and have the data uses identified below:

(1) *Branch/functional/medical FA codes*. Two characters (numeric), which are used to identify the principal or secondary position requirements and the officer's designated branch/functional/medical FA. Note that the two-digit code is the first two characters of the AOC code included within the branch/functional/medical FA

(see DA Pam 611-21 for the numerical list of authorized branch/functional/medical FAs).

(2) *Immaterial codes*. Three characters (two numeric and one alpha), which are used to identify the principal or secondary position requirements when specific branch skills are not required.

(3) *Areas of concentration codes*. Three characters (two numeric and one alpha), which are used to identify the specific requirement(s) of a position and requisite qualifications for officers to fill them (see DA Pam 611-21 for the alphabetical list of AOC and duty position titles).

(4) *Skill identifiers*. Two characters, in either numeric- alpha or alpha-numeric combinations, which are used to identify the skills required in combination with an AOC, of a position as well as the skills in which officers may be classified. SIs identify specialized occupational areas which are not normally related to any one particular branch, FA or AOC but are required to perform the duties of a special position. SIs may require significant education, training or experience; however, SIs do not require repetitive tours and do not provide progressive career developmental assignments. SIs are authorized for use with any AOC unless expressly limited by the classification guidance contained in DA Pam 611-21. SIs include aircraft qualification, specialized maintenance, medical and veterinary duties and other required skills that are too restricted in scope to comprise an AOC. More than one SI may be used to denote the requirements of a position or to identify the qualifications of an officer.

(5) *Language identification codes (LIC)*. Two characters (alpha), which are used to identify the designated foreign language requirements of a position and an officer's qualification in a designated foreign language (see AR 611-6). The degree of language proficiency cannot be determined by the LIC alone; supplemental remarks are required under AR 611-6.

(6) *Reporting classification*. A classification used to identify general officers and their positions as well as all officers who are in a

non-duty status (e.g., duties unassigned, sick in hospital, student, intransit, etc.).

(7) *Control code (CTCODE)*. An accounting classification used by CG, PERSCOM to designate officers by branch or FA when comparing operating strengths with authorizations. It is also used to compare operating strengths with the Officer Distribution Plan for the purpose of validating requisitions for officers. CTCODEs are the basis for the officer accounting system. The use and definition of CTCODEs are explained in AR 614-185.

4-3. Position classification structure

a. Position requirements are identified by an alpha-numeric code that identifies the occupational skills required to perform the principal duties of a position. These data elements for officers consist of grade, branch, FA, AOC, immaterial, SI and LIC codes. These are used together as indicated in figure 4-1.

b. The nine characters of the position requirement code corresponds to the nine-character field in TAADS--R document format with the column headings, MOS, ASI/LIC (see figure 4-1 and table 4-1 for use and examples of duty position requirements).

(1) The first three positions will be coded with the AOC associated with a branch or FA or with an immaterial position code that best defines the expertise needed.

(2) The fourth and fifth positions will normally be coded with a "00" indicating that no further expertise is needed. However, a branch, FA or immaterial code can be used, if necessary, to further define the position requirements within the following guidelines.

(a) If the first three positions are coded with an immaterial code, no additional code will be used.

(b) If the first three positions are coded with a branch AOC, a FA area code can be used.

(c) If the first three positions are coded with a FA AOC, then a branch AOC, combat immaterial or logistics immaterial code may be used.

(3) The remaining four positions will be used to identify further skill qualifications or language requirements when necessary.

c. Positions will be coded in accordance with the skills and expertise required. Personnel involved in position coding should have knowledge of the requirements of the positions, the skills and qualifications identified within the branch/FA AOC and those identifiable through skill and language identifiers. Over specialization/over documentation is discouraged. In identifying positions requiring multiple qualifications, careful consideration should always be given to the principal qualifications required. Branch AOCs may not be paired with other branch AOCs. As an exception, Military Intelligence Branch (35) AOC 35D and 35G may be used as a FA with AOC 15C only. Functional area AOCs may not be paired with other FA AOCs.

d. Some positions are not related to any branch or FA and can be filled by officers from any branch or FA. Other positions are not related to a specific branch or FA but require experience in combat arms, logistics or personnel. These positions will be identified by a two digit code with the alpha designator "A" placed in the third position. The coding for these types of positions is in DA Pam 611-21, Part I.

e. In identifying positions which have been validated for advanced degrees by the Army Educational Requirements System, the branch/FA related to the educational discipline required should be identified as the principal skill required.

f. Positions requiring aviators must be identified as operational or non-operational flying positions per DA Pam 611- 21.

Table 4-1
Position Requirement Codes

Position description: Correctional Officer

Code: 31A00

Explanation: A single skill position that requires principal skills associated with the Military Police Branch (31) and the AOC of Military Police (31A).

Position description: Infantry Instructor

Table 4-1
Position Requirement Codes—Continued

Code: 11A00 5K 5S

Explanation: A multiple skill position that requires principal skills associated with the Infantry Branch (11), an AOC of Infantry Officer, General (11A) and additional skills requiring instructor (5K) and ranger-Parachutist (5S) qualifications.

Position description: Battalion Commander

Code: 15B00 B1 D2

Explanation: A multiple skill position that requires principal skills associated with the Aviation Branch (15), and AOC of a combined arms operations aviation officer (15B). SI B1 identifies the position as an operational flying position requiring and officer qualified in the UH-1 and SI D2 further identifies a requirement for qualification in the AH-1Q/S aircraft.

Position description: Unit Air Movements Officer

Code: 02A00 3S 00

Explanation: A multiple skill position not related to a specific branch/functional area, but which requires a combat arms officer and which has been identified with combat arms management for fill. SI 3S further identifies the position as unit air movements officer.

4-4. Changes to the officer classification system

a. It is expected that additions, deletions or revisions to the officer classification system will be required at times to reflect technological developments and changes in organizations, equipment authorizations, missions, functions and personnel management policies. Changes should be recommended only after review and analysis of the current classification structure indicate that the existing structure will no longer satisfy the requirements.

b. Recommendations for classification system additions, revisions or deletions should be submitted through the appropriate branch/FA or skill identifier proponent for concurrence/nonconcurrence to PERSCOM, TAPC-PLC-C per instructions contained in chapter 2. ODCSPER or PERSCOM has the final approval authority for all such actions.

c. Recommendations for changes to Army Medical Department (AMEDD) officers and/or any of the AOC designations beginning with the number "6", designated skills beginning with the number "7" and/or all skills beginning with the number "8" or "9" should be submitted through channels to HQDA (DASG-PTZ), 5111 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3258. The Surgeon General will forward all such changes to the CG, PERSCOM (TAPC-PLC-C), for coordination and implementation. Recommendations for AMEDD officer AOC/skill classification will be forwarded by letter to Commander, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-OPH- (appropriate career branch) or Commander, U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN), ATTN: DARP-OPS (AMEDD), as appropriate. Each recommendation will cite specific reasons for the change to include an appraisal of the officer's qualifications in relation to the applicable portion of table Criteria for Degree of Proficiency for AMEDD Officers in DA Pam 611-21. Direct correspondence is authorized between AMEDD commanders and the Commander, PERSCOM or between AMEDD commanders and the AMEDD Personnel Management Office at ARPERCEN.

d. Recommendations for changes to Chaplain AOC designations should be submitted through channels to HQDA (DACH-PER), Washington DC 20310-2700. The Chief of Chaplains will review, evaluate and develop a proposed revision and forward appropriate documentation to PERSCOM, DSCOPS (TAPC-PLC-C), for coordination and implementation.

e. Recommendations for changes to any of the Judge Advocate General Corps (JAGC) AOC designations should be submitted through channels to HQDA (DAJA-PT), Washington, DC 20310-2206. The JAG will review and forward appropriate changes to PERSCOM, DSCOPS (TAPC-PLC-C) for coordination and implementation.

f. Each request for a proposed new branch/FA identifier or AOC

will be considered on its own merits. The request must meet the following criteria for a new branch/FA identifier or AOC:

(1) The proposed new AOC should apply to at least 40 authorized duty positions with such close occupational or functional relationship that an optimal degree of interchangeability among officers so classified will exist at any given level of skill or grade.

(2) The skill and job requirements of the proposed new AOC should be sufficiently different from any existing AOC that, with reasonable modification, an existing AOC could not be used to meet the requirements.

(3) The requirements are peculiar to one branch/FA.

g. Each request for a new SI will be considered on its own merit. The following criteria for a new skill is as follows:

(1) Qualification for an individual to be awarded the SI must include two or more weeks of formal training or equivalent as established by the skill proponent.

(2) There must be a requirement for 20 or more positions to be identified by the proposed new skill.

(3) The advantage to be derived from a more precise occupational classification must be clearly evident.

h. Certain AOCs or skills may, for various reasons, become obsolete or no longer viable as separate classifications and, therefore, should be deleted or consolidated with other related classifications. The proponent should submit substantiating information in accordance with procedures described above.

i. Each skill identifier will be reviewed biennially and considered for elimination if there are less than 20 positions in authorization documents and/or the SI no longer meets the criteria for initial establishment.

4-5. Specifications for branches/FA

Branch, AOC, FA and SI specifications are located in DA Pam 611-21.

Section II

Classification of Active Duty Officers

4-6. Classification responsibilities

Classification of officers will be accomplished in accordance with the basic policies and procedures prescribed by HQDA. Classification functions are the responsibility of the CG, PERSCOM.

4-7. Female officer designation/utilization

a. It is current Army policy that female officers may be designated in any branch or FA except Infantry (11), Armor (12) and Special Forces (18). They may be designated in all other branch and FA AOCs except Cannon Field Artillery (13E) and SHORAD Artillery (14B).

b. Female officers will not be assigned to positions, in otherwise open AOC, if the unit or position is coded with DCPC P1.

Section III

Army Medical Department Officers

4-8. General

This section provides for the classification of officers of the AMEDD on active duty and in the Army Reserve. The AOC for officers generally defines the scope of an occupational area without regard to the level of skills, grade, echelon or responsibility involved. This general rule, however, is not always applicable to members of the health professions due to unique identification requirements within a given field of specialization and personnel management techniques applicable only to AMEDD officers.

4-9. Classification responsibilities

Classification of AMEDD officers will be within the basic policies and procedures prescribed by the Department of the Army (DA). Control branch functions for active duty AMEDD officers are the responsibility of The Surgeon General (TSG). Control branch functions for United States Army Reserves (USAR) AMEDD officers are the responsibility of the Surgeon, U.S. Army Personnel Center

(ARPERCEN). TSG and the Surgeon, ARPERCEN, are the classification authorities for AMEDD officers. This includes the award and/or withdrawal of all special qualifications and proficiency skills. Commanders at all echelons, having AMEDD officers under their jurisdiction, are responsible for continuous review of the AOC and skill held by these officers. The commanders are also responsible for recommending changes in these AOCs and skill classifications to TSG or to the Surgeon, ARPERCEN (as appropriate).

4-10. Designation of degrees of proficiency

The initial and reevaluation standards for determining the appropriate skill to denote degrees of proficiency are in terms of formal training and professional experience. Assignments, with satisfactory results, to a certain professional duty does not entitle an officer to the rating unless he has demonstrated evidence of superior professional abilities and progressive experience commensurate with the responsibilities of the position held. Further, the officer need not be assigned to a specific duty in order to be eligible for a proficiency designation. The position currently occupied by an officer should not influence a commander in recommending such change.

Section IV

Chaplain Officers

4-11. General

This section provides for the classification of chaplains on active duty or in the Army Reserve. Each officer upon entry into the chaplain branch will be designated with AOC 56A. The individuals may be classified with other AOC provided they meet the qualifications listed in the pertinent AOC specification.

4-12. Classification responsibilities

Classification of chaplains will be accomplished within the basic policies and procedures prescribed by DA. Control branch functions for chaplains are the responsibility of the Chief of Chaplains, who is the classification authority. Commanders at all echelons having chaplains under their jurisdiction are responsible for continuous review of the AOC held by these officers and for recommending changes in their AOC to the Chief of Chaplains.

Section V

Judge Advocate General's Corps Officers

4-13. General

This section provides for the classification of judge advocates on active duty or in the Army Reserve. Each officer upon entry into the Judge Advocate General's Corps (JAGC) will be designated with AOC 55A. The Judge Advocate General is the classification and approval authority for The Judge Adjutant General (TJAG) officers.

4-14. Classification responsibilities

Classification of JAGC officers will be accomplished within the basic policies and procedures prescribed by DA. Control branch functions for JAGC officers are the responsibility of TJAG, the classification authority. Commanders at all echelons having JAGC officers under their jurisdiction are responsible for continuous review of the AOC held by these officers and for recommending changes in their AOC to TJAG.

Section VI

Classification of Officers of the U.S. Army Reserve not on Active Duty

4-15. General

This section provides for the classification of officers of the Army Reserve except the following:

a. Members of the Retired Reserve.

b. Officers on active duty or active duty for training (ADT) in excess of 90 days, who will be classified per section II.

c. Officers commissioned through Reserve Officer training Corps

and assigned to USAR Control Group (delayed) pending entry on initial tour of active duty or ADT, who will be classified under

d. AMEDD officers, chaplains and JAGC who will be classified under section III, IV and V respectively.

4-16. Classification responsibilities

Area commanders (as defined in AR 140-1) and the CG, ARPERCEN, are responsible for the overall effectiveness of classification operations for members of the Army Reserve under their administrative jurisdiction.

4-17. Designation of branch, functional area or skill

a. Designation of branch upon entry. Designation of a branch for officers not on active duty will be accomplished by Director, Officer and Enlisted Personnel Management, ARPERCEN, based on the Army's need and each officer's qualifications and desires. As an exception, the appointing authority may designate the branch for an individual receiving a direct appointment in the USAR.

b. Designation of functional areas and skill identifiers. Responsibility for designation of the functional area and skill identifiers for members of the USAR is as follows:

(1) *Area commanders.*

(a) Upon assignment to a troop program unit (TPU).

(b) As required to document specific skills acquired through military/civilian education or experience.

(c) Annually, upon receipt of DA Form 3725 (Army Reserve Status and Address Verification) from troop program units during personnel audit of the birth month Personnel Qualification Record or at any other time when considered appropriate.

(2) *CG, ARPERCEN.*

(a) Upon release of an officer from active duty and transfer to the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) or Standby Reserve.

(b) As needed to document specific skills acquired through military/civilian education or experience.

(c) Upon transfer of an officer from inactive to active status.

(d) Annually upon receipt of DA Form 3725 from USAR control group officers.

(e) Upon reassignment from a troop program unit to the IRR or Standby Reserve.

(f) Upon identification of an officer as eligible for promotion.

(g) Upon assignment as an Individual Mobilization Augmentee.

4-18. Annual review

a. AOCs designated under the provisions of this section will be reviewed annually for Control Group officers based upon qualifications data furnished by the member on DA Form 3725 or DA Form 4213 (Supplemental Data for Army Medical Service Reserve Officers) (see AR 135-133). The procedure for evaluation of significant qualification data in determining appropriate AOCs, FAs or skills is provided in *c* below.

b. In measuring the relative value of recently acquired qualifications, particular attention will be given to the following:

(1) Quality and length of experience or training.

(2) Relevancy of experience or training to specific AOC duty requirements prescribed in this regulation.

c. Changes or additions to AOC or skill should be based upon a significant increase in qualifications, such as—

(1) AOC progression as a result of experience gained in a TPU.

(2) Completion of 2 years' work experience in a civilian occupational area having an AOC counterpart.

(3) Completion of civilian or military schooling or training in areas or skills related to an AOC or skill.

(4) Job progression to foreman or supervisor or to a managerial or executive position.

(5) Graduation from an accredited college or university.

4-19. Civilian education

An officer who has earned a Bachelor of Arts (BA), Bachelor of Science (BS) or higher degree from an accredited college or university may have an AOC or SI designated that is related to his major

field of study, provided the skills gained from his education match the duty requirements of the AOC or skill. The officer's educational achievements should be evaluated with his occupational achievements, particularly if the occupational achievements are in the major field of study or in a closely related field. A closely-knit relationship between civilian education and occupations, particularly in highly-skilled occupations and professions, will be regarded as a strong basis for designating an AOC or SI.

4-20. Civilian occupations

a. Civilian occupation will, in many instances, comprise the most important segment of an officer's total qualifications. It should, therefore, be evaluated carefully and also be given proper weight when considered with factors such as trade school or college training under the principles outlined in paragraph 4-19.

b. Prior to changing or adding any AOC or skill under the provisions of this paragraph and paragraph 4-19, the officer will be required to furnish documentation of any significant change in civilian education and civilian occupation status. Examples of documentation required are degrees earned, certificates of completion of trade school or apprenticeship training, trade association licenses, journeyman certificates or official statements from employer concerning the nature and duration of current and/or past employment.

Section VII

Specialty Designation and Classification of Officers in the Army National Guard

4-21. General

This section provides for the designation of branches, FA and AOC and establishes procedures for classification of officers in the ARNG. Provisions of this regulation do not pertain to the following:

a. Officers on active duty or special tours or ADT in excess of 179 days. Officers in this category will be designated and classified under the procedures in section II and DA Pam 600-3.

b. Chaplains and JAGC will be designated and classified under the procedures in section IV and V respectively.

c. ARNG U.S. Property and Fiscal Officers who will be classified branch and FA designations will generally align with logistics and procurement requirements of the position.

d. AMEDD officers branches and AOC will be designated as follows:

(1) Initial classification by the Surgeon General during administrative processing of application for appointment.

(2) Reclassification by State Adjutant General under DA Pam 611-21.

(3) Award of SI "9A" by the Surgeon General's Classification Board on an individual basis and under paragraph DA Pam 611-21.

4-22. Classification responsibilities

The State Adjutant General of each State and territory is responsible for the overall direction and effectiveness of—

a. Branch, FA designation, classification, and personnel administration.

b. Management, preparation, maintenance, and disposition of the qualification records of assigned officers.

4-23. Designation of branches/functional areas

a. Designation of initial branch and AOC will be accomplished by each State Adjutant General based upon the State Master Development Plan and each officer's qualifications and desires. The State Master Development Plan will be an analysis of various branch and AOC authorized by the State force structure authorization documents to include career progression patterns.

b. Before designation of initial branch and AOC upon appointment in the ARNG of officers and former officers of any component of the Armed Forces, the officer's records will be reviewed to ensure that appropriate AOC and skill qualifications are recorded as discussed below. The records primarily reviewed are: DA Form 4037 (Officer Records Brief), DA Forms 2 (Personnel Qualification Record - Part I) and 2-1 (Personnel Officer Qualification Records-

Part II), SF 88 (Report of Medical Examination), DA Form 67 series (Officer Evaluation Reports) and any other records or documents that contain data on the member's occupation and military skills, education, quality of service and physical condition.

c. An individual receiving appointment as an ARNG officer under the provisions of NGR 600-100 will be designated an initial branch and AOC based on the State Master Development Plan and a review of the individual's background and education (military and civilian).

d. Officers who are assigned to the Inactive National Guard will be identified with the branch/FA and AOC, if applicable, designated prior to transfer to the Inactive National Guard. When officers are returned to active status in the ARNG, their qualifications will be re-evaluated. The reevaluation will include a review of the latest significant educational achievement (military and civilian), civilian employment history and requirements as indicated on the State Master Development Plan. If an officer is transferred to the USAR from the Inactive National Guard, the records will include any appropriate branch, FA and skill qualifications acquired prior to transfer.

e. Once an initial branch/FA and AOC is designated it may not be redesignated without prior approval of the State Adjutant General. Basis for redesignation request will include:

(1) When an imposed reorganization precludes absorption of the officer within reasonable geographic limits within the branch/FA and AOC during the ensuing year.

(2) When a proposed reassignment to a different branch/FA AOC for the officer's advancement or development requires redesignation to a new branch/FA. In this instance the officer should have had previous experience or training (military or civilian) in the branch/FA of the proposed reassignment.

(3) When the State Adjutant General determines that a change of primary branch/FA will be in the best interest of the State and the officer.

(4) When the officer requests the change of branch/FA and/or AOC and the State Adjutant General determines that the change will be in the best interest of the State and the officer.

(5) NGR 600-100 contains specific instructions regarding requirements for Federal recognition boards and Officer Personnel Classification Boards associated with branch/FA transfer and AOC redesignation.

f. The redesignation of an initial AOC which does not result in a change of branch/FA will not be published in written orders; however, the State Adjutant General is responsible for informing the officer by letter and ensuring that a copy of the notification is included in the Military Personnel Records Jacket, Official Military Personnel File and the automated personnel system.

g. Functional Area (FA), when required, will be designated for basic branch officers not later than the eighth year of commissioned service. Normally, this action will not be accomplished prior to the fourth year of commissioned service. Each officer will be encouraged to develop skills associated with a FA either through civilian education and vocation or through military education and assignments.

4-24. Annual review

a. Branch, FA and skill qualifications awarded under the provisions of this regulation will be reviewed annually by the State Adjutant General.

b. Changes which result in the award or withdrawal of branch, FA and skill qualifications based on new data will be reflected on the officer's qualification records and in the automated personnel reporting system.

c. In evaluating recently acquired qualifications, particular consideration will be given to the following:

- (1) Quality and length of experience or training.
- (2) Relevancy of experience or training to specific branch, FA or skill duty requirements prescribed in this regulation and NGB Pam 600-1.
- (3) Civilian education or occupation. If a branch, FA or skill

based chiefly on civilian education or occupation, principles outlined in paragraphs 4-25 and 4-26 apply.

(4) Recently acquired qualifications. The recently acquired qualifications must be attested to and the award recommended and submitted by the unit commander through command channels to the State Adjutant General.

4-25. Civilian education

a. An officer who has earned a BA, BS or higher degree from an accredited college may be awarded a branch, FA or skill provided that the skills and knowledge gained from the officer's education are compatible with the requirements of the branch, FA or skill. The officer's educational achievements should be evaluated together with the occupational achievements, particularly if the occupational achievements are in the major subject field or in closely related fields. Compatibility between civilian education and occupation, particularly in the highly skilled occupations and professions, may be regarded as a valid basis for awarding of branch, FA or skill qualifications. Conversely, any indication of not maintaining proficiency will be regarded as a valid basis for withdrawing the qualification designator.

b. An officer who completes specialized civilian schooling or training other than academic schooling may be awarded a branch, functional area or skill qualification provided that the scope of the schooling is comparable.

c. Prior to awarding a branch, AOC qualification under this paragraph and paragraph 4-26, the officer will be required to furnish documentation of civilian and educational status including subsequent changes. Examples of documentation required are: transcripts of degrees, certificates of completion from trade schools or apprenticeships, trade association licenses, journeyman licenses or official statements from employers concerning the nature, duration, manner of performance and scope of current employment.

4-26. Civilian occupations

a. Civilian occupation constitutes an important segment of an officer's qualifications. Therefore, it should be carefully evaluated and properly considered together with trade school or college training as justification for awarding of branch, functional area or skill.

b. Occupational expertise without corresponding educational training may justify the award of a branch, FA, AOC or skill provided the individual has sufficient work experience.

c. Occupational experience not considered sufficient for award of branch, FA, AOC or skill on initial examination should be reviewed annually for possible award on subsequent evaluations.

Section VIII Grade Standards for Officer Positions

4-27. General

Grade of officer positions in organization tables will be established in accordance with the standards provided herein. Exceptions will be authorized only as indicated in paragraph 3-7 this regulation. Grade standards do not authorize positions, but determine grades of positions that have already been established per other appropriate regulatory guidance.

4-28. Generic grade tables

a. Grades for command and staff positions are provided in generic tables by command for each type position. Only principal positions are included. The grade standards listed in DA Pam 611-21 are provided to ensure equitable position grading in all requirement and authorization documents. Agencies responsible for the preparation, review or approval of requirements and authorization documents will adhere to these grade standards. Grades for positions not listed will be determined by comparing the primary duties and qualifications with those of the most nearly related positions contained in the tables. This comparison will be made in the terms of the appropriate factors presented in paragraph 4-29. Normally, the grade of officers within an organizational element and the heads of subordinate organizational elements will be at least one grade below

that of the immediate supervisor. A position authorized a Colonel will not have immediate subordinates of equal grade. The grade of a civilian supervisor must also be taken into consideration. The following two exceptions will apply:

(1) Positions of Chief of Staff authorized as a Colonel may have direct subordinates of equal grade.

(2) Positions authorized a general officer but which are unsupported may be filled with a Colonel and may have direct subordinates of equal grade.

b. The generic grade tables for officer positions for TDA, TOE/MTOE, battalion/company and medical special grading may be found in AOC specifications DA Pam 611–21, Part I.

4–29. Grade authorization factors

a. Military grades serve as both pay grades and grades of rank. Grade authorizations contained herein are based upon appropriate consideration of both to ensure—

(1) Grade appropriate to the amount and level of responsibility involved.

(2) Rank necessary for the amount and level of both responsibility and authority involved.

(3) Equitable enumeration for duties performed and qualifications required.

b. In determining grades for positions not included in the authorization tables in DA Pam 611–21, consideration will be given to the following:

(1) *Organizational setting.* The extent to which an incumbent accrues status and responsibility/authority from the organizational environment in which he must operate. Three subfactors are provided to assist in identifying and evaluating the relevant components of this factor.

(a) *Organizational level.* The level, in the Army's organizational hierarchy, of the headquarters in which the position under consideration is located. Consider levels from team, section or detachment to Joint Chief of Staff/DoD level.

(b) *Magnitude of organizational responsibility.* One relative measure of the total organizational responsibility is the number of officer-level position in the headquarters of the organization. Consider the number of officer-level positions (officer, warrant and professional civilian GS–9 or above) in the headquarters identified in subfactor (a) above.

(c) *Level of position within the organization.* The level of the position in the organizational hierarchy of the headquarters identified in subfactor (a) above (command section, principal or special staff, headquarters support or service element).

(2) *Positional responsibility authority.* The incumbent's share of his organization's total responsibility. Six subfactors are provided to assist in identifying and evaluating the relevant components of this factor.

(a) *Type of position.* Identify the basic function of the position (commander, executive officer, chief of a staff element, assistant staff officer, equipment or system operator) and the grade of the immediate supervisor. These are indicators of the functional scope and relative importance of the position.

(b) *Magnitude of supervisory responsibility.* One measure of the positional share of the total organizational responsibility is the number of officer level positions within the organizational element which is directed and controlled by the incumbent. Include all officer, warrant and professional civilians (GS–9 or above) in this total.

(c) *Independence.* Consider the nature of the controls over the position and the extent to which the incumbent is left to his own devices to achieve the desired results.

(d) *Communication demands.* Consider the extent to which the position requires skills in oral and written communications.

(e) *Lateral points of contact.* The magnitude of the coordination and nonsupervisory functions. Consider the organizational level and grade of person with whom contact is maintained. Organizational categories should include military, public or industrial and the new media. Disregard contact associated with commemorative or special events that occur on an infrequent or irregular basis.

(f) *Auxiliary authority/responsibility.* The extent to which the position requirements include significant, recurring additional duties, such as committee/study group participation, administration of military justice, personnel guidance and counseling programs, interior guard and preventive maintenance or medicine programs.

(3) *Criticality to organizational mission.* The extent to which success or failure in the management of assigned activities affects the organization as a whole. Two subfactors are provided to assist in identifying and evaluating the relevant components of this factor.

(a) *Effects of errors.* The many activities or groupings of activities in any organization can be graded in the order of their criticality. Consider the extent to which the incumbent's actions and decision affect the current operational effectiveness of the organization as a whole.

(b) *Effect on future organizational effectiveness.* The extent to which the position incumbent can affect future operational effectiveness. Consider the extent to which the position requirements include the development of concepts, plans, programs or procedures for future organizational activities. Implied in this subfactor is a consideration of the foresight, creativity and originality required.

(4) *Skills and knowledge required.* The level of skills and knowledge required for assignment to the position and attainment of a satisfactory level of performance by the end of a 30–day orientation period. Three subfactors are provided to assist in identifying and evaluating the relevant components of this factor.

(a) *Formal education.* Consider the level of formal educational development required to deal with the academic theories, facts and information that will be encountered while serving in the position.

(b) *General military educational development.* The range and substance of the overall military perspective which are required to deal with the military data, methods, theories and problems that will be encountered while serving in the position. Equate this to the career development training program of the military professions.

(c) *Unique specialty training.* The extent of the requirement for subject matter expertise which is acquired only through attendance at military or industrial training courses especially designed for the military function under consideration. Consider the length of the training course required.

(5) *Grade balance.* This factor is to be used to prevent grade gaps and ensure a progressive/proportionate distribution of grades with respect to superior and subordinate positions within the organization.

Position Requirement Codes					
Means of Identification Data being identified	2 Characters (numeric)	1 Character (alpha)	2 Characters (numeric)	2 Characters (alphanumeric)	2 Characters (alpha/alphanumeric)
	Branch/Functional Area associated with the primary skills occupational skills or area of expertise required to perform the principal duties of the position.	Identifies special occupational skills or area of expertise within principal position specialty	Branch/Functional Area associated with the secondary occupational skills or area of expertise required or developed in performing the principal duties of a position.	Skill	Language skills required or a second skill requirement
	Area of Concentration (3 characters)		Enter 00 if not required		
Position code (5 characters)					

Figure 4-1. Position requirement codes

Chapter 5 The Warrant Officer Classification System

Section I Overview

5-1. General

This chapter provides guidance for—

a. Classification of positions for warrant officer skills and warrant officer personnel based on qualifications.

b. Use of SQI and ASI codes in the classification of warrant officer positions and personnel.

5-2. Definitive application

a. A warrant officer is defined as: “An officer appointed by warrant by the Secretary of the Army based upon a sound level of technical and tactical competence. The warrant officer is the highly specialized expert and trainer who, by gaining progressive levels of expertise and leadership, operates, maintains, administers and manages the Army’s equipment, support activities or technical systems for an entire career.”

b. Warrant Officer Management Act (WOMA), established December 1991, a life cycle management system offering full career potential to all warrant officers. The four major components of WOMA are:

- (1) A single promotion system.
- (2) Management by years of warrant officer service.
- (3) Selective early retirement.
- (4) Promotion to CW5.

c. Warrant Officer Leader Development Action Plan (WOL-DAP), established February 1992, was developed and implemented for the improvement of training, personnel management and the total leader development process for the total Army’s warrant officers.

d. Warrant Officer Education System, established October 1993, as an initiative of WOLDAP. This system provides for the following five levels of military education of warrant officers:

- (1) Preappointment Level-Warrant Officer Candidate School.
- (2) Entry Level-Warrant Officer Basic Course for warrant officers in the grade of CW2.
- (3) Advanced Level-Warrant Officer Advanced Course for warrant officers in the grade of CW3.
- (4) Senior Level-Warrant Officer Staff Course for warrant officers in the grade of CW4.
- (5) Master Level-Warrant Officer Senior Staff Course for warrant officers in the grade of CW5.

5-3. Classification system

a. The classification system described in this chapter provides the policy for the warrant officer identifiers in DA Pam 611-21, Part II (includes the branches, AOC, MOS, SQI, ASI used to classify positions in requirements and authorization documents). These data elements and their codes are combined as needed to describe position requirements according to the position classification structure described in this paragraph. Positions are classified per chapter 3, this regulation. Warrant officer personnel are classified by the designation of branch, AOC, MOS skills and language identifiers in DA Pam 611-21, Part II.

b. The principles of warrant officer management are for use in determining whether certain officer level positions, per appropriate regulations, should be designated for warrant officer incumbency. Such positions are those that predominately involve the direct supervision of performance of technical operations, administration, supply and maintenance activities. An officer level position determined to be a warrant officer position will be classified under one of the MOSs in DA Pam 611-21. If none of the current MOSs prove satisfactory, a request for establishment of a new MOS will be submitted per chapter 2, this regulation. Positions that meet all or

most of the following criteria will be considered for classification as warrant officer positions:

(1) Positions encompassing supervision of several enlisted or civilian technical skills related to a specific authorized warrant officer MOS (such as utilities operation and maintenance or telecommunications).

(2) Positions requiring continuous application of unique aptitudes, talents or abilities (such as those required for musical direction or aircraft piloting which have been designated as officer level positions by statute or regulation).

(3) Positions must be based on operational combat requirements and maintenance of combat readiness under conditions of combat.

(4) Positions that normally include responsibilities that enlisted personnel are prohibited by statute or regulation from performing.

(5) Positions must support an occupational field which is highly technical either due to orientation toward complex equipment and high density of multiple models or types of equipment or due to a management system which is technical and dependent on a number of subsystems (such as electrical, mechanical or administrative occupational fields).

(6) Positions must support a career field that requires a high degree of technical and tactical skill not readily available within the officer or enlisted structures, that requires repetitive assignments and that is related to an occupational field in which it is necessary for the Army to remain competitive with private sector incentives.

(7) Positions in a headquarters staff section supervising an activity that provides a service to the headquarters, subordinate units or personnel of the command (such as food services, personnel administration or medical care).

(8) Positions in Military Assistance Advisory Groups or missions requiring a technical adviser.

(9) Positions that normally do not require command of tactical units.

(10) Positions for which a valid organizational requirement exists/or is projected to exist.

(11) When a valid organizational requirement exists, assistant positions may be designated for warrant officer use if the position being assisted is also designated for warrant officer incumbency.

(12) Officer level positions in an organizational element headed by an officer may be designated for warrant officer incumbency provided— (a) They meet all or most of the provisions of (1) through (11), above.

b. They are required for supervision of a separate activity or function within the organizational element headed by an officer.

c. They are primarily technically oriented, but require tactical competence appropriate to the MOS authorized.

c. The following types of officer level positions are not authorized for designation as warrant officer positions:

(1) Company/troop/battery commander or executive officer of tactical organizations.

(2) Motor officer, if duties of the position involve more than maintenance (such as allocation of automotive assets).

(3) Positions which exercise broad planning and operational jurisdiction over subordinate operating elements.

d. An officer position, with a warrant officer incumbent because of circumstances discussed in DA Pam 611-21, will not be changed to a warrant officer position with a warrant officer MOS unless the position is definitely identifiable with warrant officer skills.

5-4. Female warrant officer designation/utilization

a. It is current Army policy that female warrant officers may be designated in any branch/MOS except those closed to women as indicated in DA Pam 611-21, Part II.

b. Female warrant officers will not be assigned to positions, in otherwise open MOS, if the unit or position is coded with DCPC P1. DA Pam 611-21 provides a listing of MOSs closed to women.

Section II Warrant Officer Military Occupational Specialty System

5-5. General

a. The warrant officer MOS system is an orderly structuring of codes authorized for the occupational classification of warrant officer positions and personnel. The MOS system is designed to support the Army's recognized requirement for warrant officers as a necessary and distinct category of officer by—

- (1) Establishing occupational standards for appointment, selection, training and career development;
- (2) Providing a basis to facilitate distribution and assignment;
- (3) Providing a framework to meet the demands imposed by technology requiring new occupations, commensurate with the concepts of warrant officer utilization.

b. DA Pam 611-21 prescribes procedures and criteria for award of MOS to warrant officers.

5-6. Military occupational specialty code (MOSC)

The MOSC consists of nine characters. In recording an MOS, a minimum of five characters will be entered. The digit "0" (zero) is used as a fifth character when identification of a special qualification is not required (see table 5-1).

a. *First and second character.* The first two characters are numbers and are used together to represent branch or FA.

b. *Third character.* The third character is a number and is used with the first two characters of the MOSC to designate AOC. Each branch and FA contains one or more AOCs. An AOC is a concentration of MOSs within a specific branch or FA which have closely related technical and tactical skill and training requirements.

c. *Fourth character.* The fourth character, a letter, is used to designate separately definable qualifications within an AOC because of major systems or skill differences. When used in combination with the first three characters, it constitutes an MOS.

d. *Fifth character.* The fifth character, a single position number or letter, is used for SQI. The SQI is used in combination with the four characters of the MOS to designate significant qualifications which require, as a minimum, successful completion of a formal service school or at least six months on-the-job training. Marine licenses, parachutist and polygraph examiner are representative examples. When no special qualifications apply, the digit "0" (zero) is recorded in the fifth position. Otherwise, the use of the SQI creates another MOS that carries the title of the SQI. The complete list of authorized SQIs and the qualifications that each designates is provided in DA Pam 611-21, Part II.

e. *Sixth and seventh character.* An ASI which consists of a two position numeric alpha or alpha numeric code which is authorized to relate to a specific occupational skill or item of equipment to an MOSC. ASIs are listed in DA Pam 611-21, Part II.

f. *Eighth and ninth character.* Consist of either an ASI or LIC, a two position alphabetic code which is authorized to identify language skills. Authorized LICs are listed in AR 611-6.

5-7. Authorization of MOS

HQDA's policy is to authorize only a minimum number of MOSs; however, the actual number authorized must be compatible with the Army's needs. Warrant officers are highly specialized technicians, but the narrower their specializations, the greater the possibility of technological obsolescence, assignment restrictions and personnel turbulence. Therefore, it is desirable that warrant officer MOSs be as broad in scope as possible, but commensurate with training opportunities available and urgency of requirements.

5-8. Specifications for AOCs and MOSs

AOC and MOS specifications are located in DA Pam 611-21, Part II.

5-9. Additions, deletions and modifications of warrant officer occupational codes (Branch, AOC, MOS, SQI and/or ASI)

a. The warrant officer concept and the continuing need to maintain total strength within annually prescribed limitations necessitates close control of the warrant officer program to preclude MOS imbalances and other developments likely to inhibit utilization and value of warrant officers as a distinct category of personnel. The nature of warrant officer occupational skills is such that considerable time and expense normally are involved in qualifying personnel in an MOS, SQI or ASI. The warrant officer program will be continuously monitored and evaluated by HQDA and using commands to ensure that all aspects of the program are properly in phase. Decisions to establish, revise and delete occupational codes will be made as requirements change. Review and approval actions will involve establishment of critical dates for implementation or rescission of pertinent occupational codes in view of the comparatively long lead time usually required. Commanders, personnel proponents and agency heads anticipating requirements for warrant officers with occupational skills for which no occupational code exists in DA Pam 611-21 may recommend establishment of a new code. Requests will be submitted as far in advance as possible to permit full consideration and decision by the date required.

b. The policies and procedures governing the initiation, preparation and submission of new or revised occupational codes are contained in chapter 2, this regulation.

c. In order to represent a manageable grouping, a warrant officer MOS should be authorized at least 35 positions to provide interchangeability in the assignment/reassignment of warrant officers.

d. Normally, a minimum of ten positions are required in order to justify establishment or continuance of SQI or ASI codes.

e. Additional criteria for establishment of SQI or ASI. Additions and deletions to the SQIs or ASIs listed in DA Pam 611-21, Part II will be necessary to reflect changes in functional operations and training, equipment authorizations and personnel management policy. Requests to establish new codes or to change established codes will be submitted per chapter 2, this regulation. Exceptions may be granted if justified. Request must meet the criteria for new SQI and ASI as follows:

(1) SQI qualifications require completion of a course at a service school, licensing or at least six months of on-the-job training. ASI qualifications require the individual, to attend 2 or more weeks of formal schooling or equivalent training.

(2) The tangible or intangible advantage to be derived from a more precise occupational classification must be clearly evident.

(3) The SQI or ASI must be applicable for TOE/MTOE/TDA position and personnel classification.

(4) The skill or knowledge represented by the code must be one that is not demanded of all personnel in the MOS with which it is to be associated.

(5) Each SQI and ASI will be reviewed biennially for compliance with the specific policies, criteria and guidance used for establishing the identifier.

Section III Classification of Warrant Officers

5-10. Special qualification identifiers

a. A SQI added as a suffix to the basic four character MOS code may, in effect, create another MOS which carries the title of its SQI and may be designated by the HQDA classification authority as the individual's primary MOS (PMOS). Career management approval is required prior to an individual's attendance at training which results in the award of an SQI.

b. SQI will be awarded and withdrawn only by HQDA career management authority.

c. Authorized SQI and classification guidance are listed in DA Pam 611-21.

d. SQI will be documented in TOE/MTOE for positions requiring

qualifications. Authorized position titles are provided in DA Pam 611-21.

5-11. Additional skill identifiers

a. The warrant officer ASI is a two character code used in personnel records and authorization documents to provide for more precise matching of personnel assets and requirements.

b. The current list of warrant officer ASIs is contained in DA Pam 611-21.

c. ASIs will be awarded by HQDA, based upon recommendations of school commandants or upon the individual's successful completion of required training or work experience.

d. An awarded ASI will be withdrawn by HQDA or upon recommendation of the unit commander, when an individual no longer is qualified to perform duties associated with the ASI or when the ASI is deleted from the classification structure. Procedures in DA Pam 600-8, 600-8-1 and 600-8-2 supplement those contained in AR 640-2-1 and will be followed when applicable.

Section IV Reporting Codes

5-12. Reporting codes

Reporting codes in DA Pam 611-21, Part II will be used in personnel and strength accounting documents to reflect the warrant officer's status when primary or duty MOS are inappropriate.

Section V Grade Standards for Warrant Officer Positions

5-13. General

The SG tables will be used to establish warrant officer grades in authorization documents. Positions not similar to or shown in an existing SG tables will be evaluated using the factors of SG listed in paragraph 5-15 to determine appropriate grading. Grading a position not represented in a SG table is considered an exception and will be authorized only as indicated in paragraph 3-7, this regulation. If the position is a permanent requirement, an action must be initiated, through the appropriate personnel proponent, to establish a SG.

5-14. SG tables

The SG tables do not authorize positions. The purpose of SG tables and factors of grade is to determine grade of positions that have already been established in accordance with other appropriate regulatory guidance. The SG table for each warrant officer MOS follows the MOS duty description in DA Pam 611-21. TOE/MTOE and TDA units are listed in separate tables. The Average Grade Distribution Matrix, figure 5-1, which is based on current Total Warrant Officer System (TWOS) guidelines will be used in determining grading for representative positions classified in an MOS.

5-15. Factors of grade coding

a. Grade authorizations listed are meant to ensure—

(1) Grade appropriate to the amount and level of responsibility involved.

(2) Grade necessary for the amount and level of responsibility involved.

(3) Equitable enumeration for duties performed and qualifications required.

b. In determining grade for positions not included in the SG tables, consideration will be given to the following:

(1) *Similar organizations.* Where a grade determination does not exist in the SG tables for the organization being considered, attempt to identify the position in the most nearly similar organization in terms of unit type, geographical location, standard reporting code and/or level below MACOM for which a grade determination exists.

(2) *Requisite experience level.* Consider the nature and extent of practical experience required in the position. Experience involves an extended application of learned skills and knowledge.

(3) *Skill type.* Consider the type of skill being employed. Operational skills will normally lie on scale including operations, combat employment, inspection, instruction, integration or evaluation of major systems.

(4) *Skill level.* Consider the level of skill required among the following:

(a) *Basic.* Employment of skill under supervision.

(b) *Semi-skilled.* Sufficient knowledge and competence to employ skills under minimum supervision.

(c) *Skilled.* Sufficient knowledge and competence to employ skills under any condition.

(d) *Highly skilled.* Requires top performance and demonstration of highest degree of applied knowledge.

(5) *Criticality to organizational mission.* The extent to which success or failure in the management of assigned activities affects the organization as a whole. Three subfactors are provided to assist in identifying and evaluating the relevant components of this factor.

(a) *Effect of errors.* Consider the extent to which the incumbent's actions and decisions affect the operational effectiveness of the organization.

(b) *Uniqueness of skill.* Consider the number of positions within the organization or its parent unit with the same or similar skills to those of the incumbent.

(c) *Battlefield isolation.* Consider the degree of geographic isolation under which the organization operates which may hinder or prohibit support from a parent or sister organization.

(6) *Skills and knowledge required.* The level of skills and knowledge required for assignment to the position and attainment of a satisfactory level of performance by the end of a 30-day orientation period. Three subfactors are provided to assist in identifying and evaluating the relevant components of this factor.

(a) *Formal civil education.* Consider the level of formal civilian educational development required to deal with the academic theories, facts and information to be encountered.

(b) *Military education.* Consider the range and subsistence of the overall military perspective required and the military career development training program of the MOS or career field to be graded.

(c) *Specialty functional training.* Consider the extent of the requirement for subject matter expertise which is acquired only through attendance at military or industrial training courses especially designed for the military function under consideration. Length of training courses, career development availability for training and rate at which skills decay following training should be considered. 3

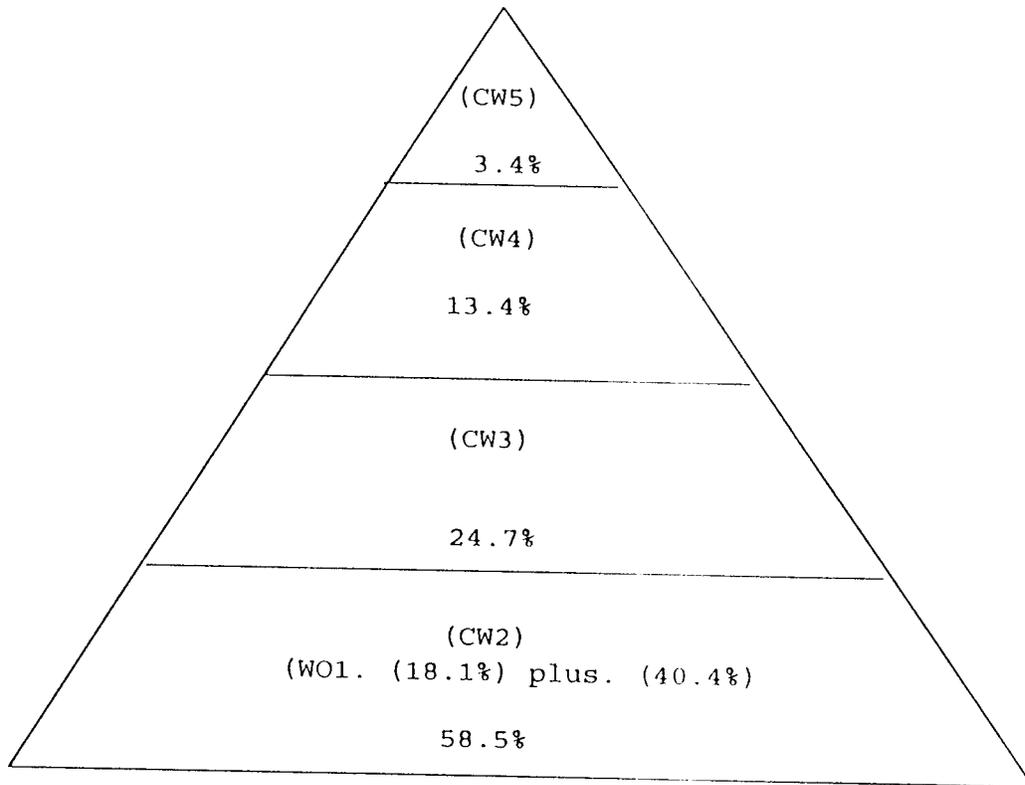


Figure 5-1. Average grade distribution matrix

Table 5-1
Elements of a Warrant Officer Military Occupational Code (MOSC)

1st & 2nd characters	3rd character	4th character	5th character	6th & 7th characters	8th & 9th characters
BRANCH (Digit)					
AREA OF CONCENTRATION (AOC) (Digit)					
MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY (MOS) (Letter)					
SPECIAL QUALIFICATION IDENTIFIER (SQI) (Digit or Letter)					
ADDITIONAL SKILL IDENTIFIER (ASI) (Digit or Letter)					
LANGUAGE IDENTIFICATION CODE (Two Letters) or ASI (Digit & Letter)					

Table 5-1
Elements of a Warrant Officer Military Occupational Code (MOSC)—Continued

1st & 2nd characters	3rd character	4th character	5th character	6th & 7th characters	8th & 9th characters
15.....					Aviation
153.....					Rotary Wing Utility
153D.....					UH-60 Pilot
153DC.....					UH-60 Instructor Pilot
153DC H4 B1.....					UH-60 Instructor Pilot, Aeromedical qualified and UH-1 qualified.

Notes:

¹ The MOSC consists of nine characters. In recording an MOS, all five characters will be entered. The digit "0"(zero) is used as a fifth character when identification of a special qualification is not required.

² The elements of a warrant officer MOSC are—

a. *First and second characters.* Used together to represent branch or functional area.

b. *Third character.* Used with the first two characters of the MOS to designate an AOC. Each branch and functional area contains one or more AOCs. An AOC is a concentration of MOSs within a specific branch or functional area which have closely related technical and tactical skill and training requirements.

c. *Fourth character.* Used to designate separately definable qualifications within an AOC because of major systems or skill differences. When used in combination with the first three characters, it constitutes an MOS.

d. *Fifth character.* Used in combination with the first four characters of the MOSC to designate significant qualifications. The use of the SQI creates another MOS that carries the title of the SQI.

e. *Sixth and seventh character.* Consist of a two position numeric alpha or alpha numeric code that is authorized to relate a specific occupational skill or item of equipment to an MOSC.

f. *Eighth and ninth character.* Consist of either an ASI or language identification code (LIC), a two position alphabetic code which is authorized to identify language skills.

Chapter 6
The Enlisted Classification System

Section I
Development

6-1. General

a. This chapter provides guidance for—
 (1) Classification of positions for enlisted skills and enlisted personnel based on qualifications.

(2) Use of SQI and ASI in classification of enlisted positions and personnel.

b. The classification system impacts fundamentally on enlisted accessions, training, classification, evaluation, distribution, deployment, sustainment and professional development.

c. The classification system provides for—
 (1) Visible and logical career patterns for progression to successively higher level positions of responsibility and grade.

(2) Standard grade-skill level relationships.
 (3) Self-sustainment through new accessions or selected lateral entry from other CMFs.

(4) Consolidation of MOS(s) at higher grade levels, as practical.

6-2. Female enlisted designation/utilization

a. It is current Army policy that female enlisted soldiers may be designated in any branch/MOS except those closed women as indicated in DA Pam 611-21, Part III.

b. Female enlisted soldiers will not be assigned to positions, in otherwise open MOS, if the unit or position is coded with DCPC P1. DA Pam 611-21, Part III provides a listing of MOSs closed to women.

Section II
Enlisted Military Occupational specialty system

6-3. Career management field

a. The CMF identifies a grouping of related MOS(s) that is basically self-renewing and managed in terms of both manpower and personnel considerations. The CMF is used in the development, counseling and management of enlisted personnel. Characteristics of CMF are—

(1) Provides a visible and logical progression from entry into the training base to retirement in grade of SGM.

(2) The MOS are so related that soldiers serving in one specialty potentially have the abilities and aptitudes for training and assignment in most or all of the other specialties in that field.

(3) The career content is supported by annual first-term accessions to replenish the losses from the career force of the field.

b. DA Pam 611-21, Part III, provides a career progression figure

for each CMF that groups the MOS to reflect the routes for progression within and between the MOS. The figure also provides approved MOS substitution options and unique MOS qualifications (e.g. classification or training), where applicable.

6-4. Military occupational specialty

The MOS identifies a group of duty positions that requires closely related skills. A soldier qualified in one duty position in a MOS may, with adequate OJT, perform in any of the other positions that are at the same level of complexity or difficulty. The MOS broadly identifies types of skill without regard to levels of skill.

6-5. MOS specifications

MOS specifications are located in DA Pam 611-21, Part III.

6-6. Military occupational specialty code

a. The MOSC provides more specific occupational identity than the MOS. It is used—

(1) To classify enlisted soldiers.
 (2) To classify enlisted positions in requirement and authorization documents.

(3) To provide detailed occupational identity in records, orders, reports, management systems and data bases.

(4) As a basis for training, evaluation, promotion and other related management subsystem development.

b. The MOSC contains nine characters and provides more specific occupational identity than the MOS. The MOSC is used to classify both personnel and positions in authorization documents. The elements of the MOSC include:

(1) First three characters. This is a three-character numeric-alpha combination that identifies the MOS without regard to level of skill. The first two characters relate to the MOS and do not identify the CMF of which the MOS is part of.

(2) Fourth character. This is a number. With the first three characters, it shows skill and grade level in the MOS. Authorized skill levels and the characters that identify them are described in DA Pam 611-21.

(3) Fifth character. This may be a letter or a number that reflects SQI common to a number of positions and MOS. DA Pam 611- 21 describes authorized SQI codes. The letter "O " will always be inserted as the fifth character when a position does not require special qualifications or an individual is not qualified for award of an SQI.

(4) Sixth and seventh characters. These may be alpha-numeric or numeric-alpha characters that represent ASIs. ASI codes are used to identify skills closely associated with, but in addition to, those in the basic MOS. The numbers "00" will be inserted as the sixth and seventh characters when a position does not require an ASI or a soldier is not qualified for award of an ASI. ASI codes will be

included in permanent change of station orders, records and reports, as required. DA Pam 611-21 describes authorized ASI codes to include descriptions of positions, qualifications and restrictions.

(5) Eighth and ninth characters. These are two-letter combinations that identify foreign language requirements and qualifications provided in AR 611-6. Orders, records and reports will use the letters "OO" when foreign language is not required or a soldier is not foreign language qualified.

6-7. SQI code

The SQI is identified by a one character code and will be used with the MOS and SL to form the basic five character MOSC.

a. The SQI must identify both positions in the authorization documents and personnel qualifications. Exceptions may be authorized only by DA ODCSPER (DAPE-PRP).

b. The SQI is not a substitute for an MOS and will not represent the sole skill required for any position.

c. The SQI must have a distinct and constant meaning that will not change with each MOS for which the SQI is used.

d. Each SQI should have a minimum of 20 positions (any MOS) in authorization documents which require use of the SQI. Exceptions may be authorized only by DA ODCSPER (DAPE-PRP).

e. Personnel qualifications. When completion of a formal course of instruction is the only method which may be used to attain the SQI skills, the required course(s) will be included in the SQI qualifications in DA Pam 611-21.

f. Each SQI will be reviewed biennially by CG, PERSCOM, TAPC- PLC-C to ensure compliance with requirements and/or intent of above.

6-8. Additional skill identifiers

ASI identify specialized skills, qualifications and requirements that are closely related to and are in addition to those inherent to the MOS. ASI are authorized for use only with designated MOS and will be listed in each specification for such MOS. Area aptitude scores for an ASI will be no more restrictive than the associated MOS, unless an exception to policy is approved by DA ODCSPER (DAPE- PRP).

a. ASI are primarily used to identify skills requiring formal school training or civilian certification. Specialized skills identified by the ASI include operation and maintenance of specific weapon systems and subsystems, computer programming languages, procedures, analytical methods, animal handling techniques and similar required skills that are too restrictive in scope to comprise a MOS.

b. ASI may be used to identify specialized qualifications and requirements that do not adhere to the MOS management system. Specialized qualifications and requirements identified by ASI include security and operational requirements.

6-9. ASI code

The ASI is identified by a two-digit alpha-numeric or numeric-alpha code which will be added to the five-digit code of the MOSC for which the ASI is authorized. Use of the ASI for position classification in authorization documents is prescribed in AR 310- 49. Procedures governing use of the ASI in personnel classification are in AR 600-200. Provisions governing the ASI are as follows:

a. The ASI must be required to identify both positions in authorization documents and personnel qualifications. Exceptions may be authorized only by DA ODCSPER (DAPE-PRP).

b. The ASI is not a substitute for an MOS and will not represent the sole skill required for any position.

c. Each ASI must have a distinct and constant meaning that will not change with each MOS for which the ASI is authorized.

d. If an ASI is associated with more than 50 percent of the authorizations in a given MOS, consideration will be given to either including ASI requirements into the MOS or establishing a new MOS to identify those ASI duties and tasks.

e. Each ASI should have a minimum strength of 20 positions in authorization documents for each MOS with which the ASI is authorized. Exception: ASI which require completion of 20 or more

weeks of formal training for qualification will be considered for identification notwithstanding a small numerical requirement. Other exceptions may be authorized only by DA ODCSPER (DAPE-PRP).

f. Establishment of an ASI will be considered if a formal course of instruction of at least 10 days is established to award that ASI. Approval of an ASI with less than 10 days formal training will be considered only if justified by critical task analysis. An ASI will not be established to identify skills that can be acquired only through on-the-job training (OJT) or on-the-experience (OJE).

g. Personnel qualifications.

(1) If a determination is made that completion of a formal course of instruction is the only method which may be used to attain the ASI skills, the required course(s) will be included in the ASI qualifications listed in DA Pam 611-21.

(2) If specific course requirements are not included in DA Pam 611-21, the ASI may be awarded either through completion of related course(s) of instruction or OJT/OJE. The determination that a soldier has acquired the skills required to perform the duties of the ASI through OJT/OJE will be certified by the first LTC in the individual's chain of command.

h. Career progression MOS may be authorized for identification with an ASI even though less than 20 positions are annotated in authorization documents when there is a high probability that the supervisor will be supervising a significant number of personnel performing those ASI duties.

i. If utilization policy would preclude using a soldier in an ASI position more than once, the establishment of an ASI should not be considered.

j. The course of instruction for an ASI should not exceed the length of the advanced individual training (AIT) course for the MOS to which the ASI is associated. If the length of ASI training is longer than the AIT course, consideration should be given to establishing a new MOS.

k. Each ASI/MOS combination will be reviewed biennially by CG, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLC-C, to ensure compliance with requirements and/or intent of the above.

6-9. Aptitude areas and aptitude area scores

The Armed Services vocational Aptitude Battery is a Joint Service Battery used to measure potential to succeed in job training courses. Test scores are used, in conjunction with demonstrated ability, enthusiasm, individual interests and Army needs, to select applicants for enlistment into the Armed Services and classification into a MOS. Information pertaining to aptitudes areas and aptitude area scores can be found in DA Pam 611-21, Part III.

6-10. Additions, deletions and modifications of MOS, MOS specifications, CMF and ASI

a. Technological developments and/or changes in organizations, mission, doctrine or training or personnel management normally serve as the basis for revisions to the enlisted fields, specialties and identifiers. Change to CMF, MOS and ASI impact considerably on positions, personnel and operations Army-wide. Therefore, recommended changes must be fully justified and documented per chapter 2, this regulations.

b. The CG, PERSCOM will evaluate and coordinate proposed changes as required prior to a final decision.

c. Request to add an SQI or ASI will include information required by DA Pam 611-21, as appropriate.

Section III

Enlisted soldiers career opportunities

6-11. Career progression

a. At certain points in a soldier's career progression, decisions must be made that affect his future. A soldier must be fully informed, in making decisions as to the requirements of the -

(1) MOS(s) in which qualified.

(2) Grades authorized for positions classified in the MOS.

(3) MOS composition of the CMF.

(4) Opportunities for training and progression in MOS and CMF.

b. The decision point where a choice must be made will normally occur during the third to eighth month before expiration term of service. Selecting a reenlistment option compatible with qualifications provides an opportunity for progression.

c. If the CMF does not contain MOS(s) that progress to the grade of SGM, the soldier should plan to reclassify into an MOS that progresses to the higher grades. Personnel requirements and the individual skills and aptitudes should guide the career progression counseling process.

d. DA Pam 611-21 provides CMF occupational clusters. This information supports the U.S. Army Recruiting Command joint optical information network (JOIN). The table designates the accepted titles for occupational clusters and lists the CMFs associated with each.

6-12. Reclassification of enlisted personnel

a. The responsibilities of reclassification authorities, policies and procedures governing MOS reclassification are outlined in AR 600-200 (Active Army), AR 140-158 (USAR) and NGR 600-200 (ARNG).

b. The methods of training available for use in MOS qualification are discussed in DA Pam 611-21. The basic policies governing MOS training are contained in AR 350-41 and AR 351-1. The verification of training requirements prior to award of the MOS is the responsibility of the reclassification authority.

6-13. Utilization of enlisted personnel

a. AR 600-200, chapter 3, governs utilization of enlisted personnel.

b. Enlisted personnel will be used in positions classified in their PMOS. When that is not possible, they will be assigned in their secondary MOS. If an individual is to be used in an additionally awarded MOS, the additional MOS should be related to the CMF of his PMOS.

c. Noncommissioned officers (NCOs), when selected by PERSCOM, will be detailed to recruiting or drill sergeant duty. Qualified NCOs should expect tours of duty in either or both of these capacities as part of normal career progression.

Section IV

Standards of grade for enlisted positions

6-14. Grade standards for enlisted positions

The SG tables will be used to establish enlisted grades in authorization documents. The average grade distribution matrix at figure 6-1 will be used in determining equitable distribution of grades (plus or minus two percent). Positions not similar to or shown in an existing SG tables will be evaluated using the factors of grade coding listed in paragraph 6-16 to determine appropriate grading. Grading a position not represented in a SG table is considered an exception and will be authorized only as indicated in paragraph 3-7, this regulation. If the position is a permanent requirement, an action must be initiated, through the appropriate personnel proponent, to establish a SG.

6-15. Grading of enlisted positions in requirement and authorization documents

a. The SG tables in DA Pam 611-21 are the basis for grading positions in requirement and authorization documents. The SG tables do not authorize positions, but provide a basis for determining equitable grades for positions after the number of positions and the MOS have been established per AR 310-49 or AR 71-31. The Average Grade Distribution Matrix, figure 6-1, will be used in determining equitable distribution of grades (plus or minus two percent). Through this guidance higher grades are associated with greater levels of responsibility.

b. The non-MOS specific grading guidance and SG tables in DA Pam 611-21 prescribe Army-wide grading standards for designated specialized duty functions in TDA, AUGTDA and JTA organizations.

6-16. Factors of grade coding

a. Grade authorizations listed are meant to ensure—

(1) Grade appropriate to the amount and level of responsibility involved.

(2) Grade necessary for the amount and level of responsibility involved.

(3) Equitable enumeration for duties performed and qualifications required.

b. In determining grade for positions not included in the SG tables, consideration will be given to the following:

(1) *Similar organizations.* Where a grade determination does not exist in the SG tables for the organization being considered, attempt to identify the position in the most nearly similar organization in terms of unit type, geographical location, standard reporting code and/or level below MACOM for which a grade determination exists.

(2) *Requisite experience level.* Consider the nature and extent of practical experience required in the position. Experience involves an extended application of learned skills and knowledge.

(3) *Skill type.* Consider the type of skill being employed. Operational skills will normally lie on scale including operations, combat employment, inspection, instruction, integration or evaluation of major systems.

(4) *Skill level.* Consider the level of skill required among the following:

(a) *Basic.* Employment of skill under supervision.

(b) *Semi-skilled.* Sufficient knowledge and competence to employ skills under minimum supervision.

(c) *Skilled.* Sufficient knowledge and competence to employ skills under any condition.

(d) *Highly skilled.* Requires top performance and demonstration of highest degree of applied knowledge.

(5) *Criticality to organizational mission.* The extent to which success or failure in the management of assigned activities affects the organization as a whole. Three subfactors are provided to assist in identifying and evaluating the relevant components of this factor.

(a) *Effect of errors.* Consider the extent to which the incumbent's actions and decisions affect the operational effectiveness of the organization.

(b) *Uniqueness of skill.* Consider the number of positions within the organization or its parent unit with the same or similar skills to those of the incumbent.

(c) *Battlefield isolation.* Consider the degree of geographic isolation under which the organization operates which may hinder or prohibit support from parent or sister organization.

(6) *Skills and knowledge required.* The level of skills and knowledge required for assignment to the position and attainment of a satisfactory level of performance by the end of a 30-day orientation period. Three subfactors are provided to assist in identifying and evaluating the relevant components of this factor.

(a) *Formal civil education.* Consider the level of formal civilian educational development required to deal with the academic theories, facts and information to be encountered.

(b) *Military education.* Consider the range and subsistence of the overall military perspective required and the military career development training program of the MOS or career field to be graded.

(c) *Specialty functional training.* Consider the extent of the requirement for subject matter expertise which is acquired only through attendance at military or industrial training courses especially designed for the military function under consideration. Length of training courses, career development availability for training and rate at which skills decay following training should be considered.

Section V

Relational growth

6-17. Relationship between grade and MOS

a. Grades are established for positions identified by the MOS and not for the MOS itself. As a result, all MOS do not extend to grade of SGM.

b. Grades are not established solely to provide opportunity for progression within a MOS. Position grade is determined based on a

job evaluation that should measure the degree of skill, responsibility and other requirements. Considerations involved in grading are in paragraph 6-16.

6-18. Relationship between CMF and Command Sergeant Major (CSM)

All CMF figures show a line or normal progression leading to CSM. This MOS is at the top of the enlisted career field. As such, it identifies the senior NCO in the headquarters of units, commands or organizations at battalion or higher level or TDA units in which a commander has the authority to impose disciplinary action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice over 300 or more enlisted personnel. (Note: Enlisted soldiers under the commander's authority include those authorized by unit TDA, those in TDA or MTOE of subordinate units and assigned students, trainees and patients.) All CSM and their positions are graded E9. All CSM positions must be requested and approved by DA ODCSPER (DAPE-PRP).

6-19. Relationship between enlisted and warrant officer MOS

a. Personnel are appointed to warrant officer by the Secretary of the Army. Warrant officer status is achieved when an individual soldier applies for warrant officer appointment, successfully passes a screening board and completes the warrant officer entry course and

appropriate technical certification training. The location and length of training varies based on MOS.

b. Selection procedures and training requirements apply to appointment in the Active Duty of the United States, Army Reserve or in the Army National Guard, with or without concurrent call to active duty. In limited instances, technical certification training may be waived by successful completion of diagnostic testing administered by the MOS proponent. Appointment to warrant officer is only accomplished when the MOS proponent certifies that the individual soldier is competent to perform as a warrant officer in a specific MOS.

c. Warrant officer MOS relate to enlisted specialties but are broader in scope. Some warrant officer MOS have a single enlisted feeder MOS; however, most warrant officer MOS have multiple enlisted feeder MOS. Enlisted personnel are eligible to apply for warrant officer training and appointment after meeting minimum MOS requirements published annually in the warrant officer procurement circular (DA Circular 601 series). There are no provisions for direct appointment to warrant officer status without completing the requirements identified above.

d. The primary publications governing warrant officer appointment are AR 135-100, AR 135-210, AR 601-100, AR 601-210, DA Pam 600-11, and DA circulars in the 601 series. DA also makes other periodic announcements by message concerning the Warrant Officer Career Program.

AVERAGE GRADE DISTRIBUTION								
- MATRIX -								
Find grade range (e.g., E3 to E9) and read percentages...								
FROM / TO	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	TOTAL %
E3 - E9	23.208	31.892	19.869	13.624	8.501	2.457	.449	100
E3 - E8	23.312	32.035	19.959	13.686	8.539	2.469		100
E3 - E7	23.902	32.846	20.464	14.032	8.756			100
E3 - E6	26.195	35.999	22.428	15.378				100
E3 - E5	30.956	42.540	26.504					100
E3 - E4	42.119	57.881						100
E4 - E9		41.530	25.873	17.741	11.071	3.199	.585	100
E4 - E8		41.774	26.026	17.846	11.135	3.219		100
E4 - E7		43.163	26.892	18.439	11.506			100
E4 - E6		48.775	30.388	20.837				100
E4 - E5		61.614	38.386					100
E5 - E9			44.251	30.343	18.933	5.473	1.000	100
E5 - E8			44.698	30.649	19.125	5.528		100
E5 - E7			47.313	32.443	20.244			100
E5 - E6			59.322	40.678				100
E6 - E9				54.428	33.962	9.816	1.794	100
E6 - E8				55.422	34.582	9.996		100
E6 - E7				61.577	38.423			100
E7 - E9					74.524	21.539	3.937	100
E7 - E8					77.578	22.422		100
E8 - E9						84.549	15.451	100

Figure 6-1. Average grade distribuiton chart

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 140–158

Enlisted Personnel Classification, Promotion, and Reduction. (Cited in paras 3–2 and 6–12.)

AR 600–3

The Army Personnel Proponent System. (Cited in paras 1–6, 1–14, and 2–4.) AR 600-13 Army Policy for the Assignment of Female Soldiers. (Cited in paras 1-6 and 3- 6.)

AR 600–200

Enlisted Personnel Management System. (Cited in paras 6–9, 6–12 and 6–13.)

AR 601–210

Regular Army and Army Reserve Enlistment Program. (Cited in para 6–19.)

AR 611–6

Army Linguist Management. (Cited in paras 4–2, 5–6 and 6–6.)

NGR 600–200

Enlisted Personnel Management. (Cited in paras 3–2 and 6–12.)

DA Pam 611–21

Military Occupational Classification and Structure System

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.

AR 25–30

The Army Integrated Publishing and Printing Program

AR 71–32

Force Development and Force Documentation - Consolidated Policies

AR 135–100

Appointment of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of The Army

AR 135–101

Appointment of Reserve Commissioned Officers for Assignment to Army Medical Department Branches

AR 135–133

Ready Reserve Screening, Qualification Records System, and Change of Address Reports

AR 135–210

Order to Active Duty as Individuals During Peacetime

AR 145–1

Senior ROTC Program: Organization, Administration and Training

AR 335–15

Management Information Control System

AR 350–41

Training in Units

AR 351–1

Individual Military Education and Training

AR 351–5

U.S. Army Officer Candidate School

AR 600–8–104

Military Personnel Information Management/Records

AR 601–50

Appointment of Temporary Officers in the Army of the United States Upon Mobilization

AR 601–130

Officer Procurement Programs of the Army Medical Department

AR 614–185

Requisitions and Assignment Instructions for Officers

DA Pam 600–11

Warrant Officer Professional Development

DA Pam 600–3

Commissioned Officer Development and Career Management

Section III Prescribed Forms

DA Form 5643–R

Physical Demands Analysis Worksheet. (Prescribed in para 2–3.)

DA Form 7174–R

MOCS Proposal Checklist. (Prescribed in para 2–3.)

Section IV Referenced Forms

DA Form 2

Personnel Qualification Record-Part I (for Army Reserve Use Only)

DA Form 2–1

Personnel Qualification Record—Part II

DA Form 67 series

Officer Evaluation Reports

DA Form 3725

Army Reserve Status and Address Verification

DA Form 4037

Officer Records Brief

DA Form 4213

Supplemental Data for Army Medical Service Reserve Officers

DA Form 5178–R

Project Development Identifier and Project Development Skill Identifier

SF Form 88

Report of Medical Examination

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AC active component	DA Department of the Army	ODSCPER Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel
ADT active duty for training	DCPC direct combat probability code	ODCSLOG Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics
AIT advanced individual training	DCSPLANS Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans	ODCSOPS Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations
AMC U.S. Army Materiel Command	DoD Department of Defense	OJE on-the-job experience
AMEDD Army Medical Department	ECP engineering change proposal	OJT on-the-job training
AOB area of concentration	FA functional area	OTSG Office of The Surgeon General
ARNG Army National Guard	HQDA Headquarters, Department of the Army	PDI Project Development Identifier
ARPERCEN U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center	IRR Individual Ready Reserve	PERSCOM U.S. Total Army Personnel Command
ASI additional skill identifier	JAGC Judge Advocate General Corps	PMAD Personnel Management Authorization Document
AUGTDA Augmentation TDA	JTA Joint Tables of Allowances	PMOS primary military occupational specialty
BA Bachelor of Arts	JOIN Joint Optical Information Network	POI program of instruction POSC-Edit Personnel occupational specialty code-Edit
BOIP Basis of Issue Plan	LIC language identification code	QQPRI Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information
BS Bachelor of Science	MACOM major Army command	RC Reserve Component
CAD course administrative data	MFA medical functional area	SG standards of grade
CG Commanding General	MOBTDA Mobilization Table of Distribution and Allowances	SGM sergeant major
CMF career management field	MOCS military occupational classification structure	SI skill identifier
CNGB Chief, National Guard Bureau	MOS military occupational specialty	SIDPERS Standard Installation/Division Personnel System
COL Colonel	MOSC military occupational specialty code	SQI special qualification identifier
CSM Command Sergeant Major	MTOE Modified Tables of Organization and Equipment	TAADS The Army Authorization Documents System
CTCODE Control code	NCO noncommissioned officer	TDA Table of Distribution and Allowance
CTU consolidated TOE update	OCAR Office of the Chief, Army Reserve	TOE Table of Organization and Equipment
CW5 Chief Warrant Officer Five	OD organizational documentation	TPU troop program unit
	ODCSINT Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence	

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TTHS

Trainees, Transients, Holdees, and Students

UAD

Updated Authorization Document

USAFMSA

U.S. Army Force Integration Support Agency

USAR

U.S. Army Reserve

WOLDAP

Warrant Officer Leader Development Action
Plan

WOMA

Warrant Officer Management Act

Section II**Terms**

This section contains no entries.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms**

This section contains no entries.

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RESERVED

PHYSICAL DEMANDS ANALYSIS WORKSHEET					PAGE OF PAGES			
For use of this form, AR 611-1; the proponent agency is DCSPER								
MOS		CMF			DATE COMPLETED (YYMMDD)			
SECTION I - DUTIES								
SECTION II - TASK SUMMARY								
SECTION III - CRITICAL TASK ELEMENT					SECTION IV - CRITICAL PERFORMANCE MEASURE			
SECTION V - ANALYSIS								
FACTOR <i>a</i>	WEIGHT/ LOAD <i>b</i>	HORIZ- DISTANCE <i>c</i>	VERTICAL DISTANCE <i>d</i>	WORK RATE/PERFORMANCE STANDARD <i>e</i>	MOS FREQ <i>f</i>			
					NP	O	F	C
1. LIFT/LOWER								
2. CARRY								
3. PUSH								
4. PULL								
5. LOAD BEAR								
6. WALK/MARCH								
7. CLIMB/DESCEND								
8. RUN/RUSH								
9. SWIM/DIVE								
10. DIG								
11. CRAWL								
12. THROW								

FACTOR <i>a</i>	WEIGHT/ LOAD <i>b</i>	HORIZ- DISTANCE <i>c</i>	VERTICAL DISTANCE <i>d</i>	WORK RATE/PERFORMANCE STANDARD <i>e</i>	MOS FREQ <i>f</i>			
					NP	O	F	C
13. HANDLE								
14 FINGER								
15 HAMMER/POUND								
16. SIT								
17 RECLINE								
18 REACH								
19. STAND								
20. STOOP								
21 KNEEL								
22. CROUCH								

SECTION VI - EXPLANATION/COMMENT - PHYSICAL DEMAND FACTORS

SECTION VII- (PHYSICAL DEMANDS RATING) FOR USE BY APPROVING AUTHORITY

___ LIGHT ___ MEDIUM ___ MOD. HEAVY ___ HEAVY ___ VERY HEAVY

EXPLANATION AND SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF WORKSHEET ARE CONTAINED IN WOMEN IN THE ARMY POLICY REVIEW, ODCSPER, DA 12 NOV 82.

MOCS PROPOSAL CHECKLIST

For use of this form, see AR 611-1; the proponent agency is ODCSPER

1. PROPONENT	2. PROPOSED CHANGE TO: <input type="checkbox"/> Officer <input type="checkbox"/> Warrant Officer <input type="checkbox"/> Enlisted		
3. TYPE CHANGE: <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITION <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> DELETION	4. IDENTIFIERS BR/AOC/FA/MOS: _____ SI/SQI/ASI: _____		
5. ITEM	INCLUDED IN REQUEST		
	YES	NO	NA
a. Summary of changes (<i>recommendation</i>).			
b. Draft of revised or "marked up" identifier specifications (<i>including standards of grade</i>) and career progression diagrams.			
c. Background and rationale.			
d. Physical demands analysis (<i>Enlisted only</i>) (1) (Listing of new or revised skill level 1 task (<i>identify the most physically demanding task with an asterisk</i>)).			
(2) A Physical Demands (<i>PDA</i>) worksheet (<i>DA Form 5643-R</i>) included for each skill level 1 task.			
(3) Updated physical requirements table for the MOS.			
e. Position and grade structure impact and analysis. (1) Explanatory/justification for increase/decrease in current authorization for identifier (e).			
(2) Grade structure/impact summary.			
(3) Statement on SIMOS.			
(4) Extracts of TOE or LIN/MOS Extracts, PMAD and TAADS documents each annotated to show revised duty title, identifier, grade and line number of proposed grading. (<i>Standards of grade</i>).			
(5) Proposed position reclassification guidance.			
f. Personnel programs. (1) Recruitment programs. (a) Impact on delayed entry program (<i>DEP</i>) or the Army Civilian Acquired Skills Program.			
(b) Impact on enlisted bonus programs.			
(c) Changes to JOIN System (<i>Enlisted</i>).			
(2) Statement on utilization of female soldiers.			
(3) Justification for identifier qualification changes. (a) Physical (<i>PULHES/Other</i>).			
(b) Aptitude area/score.			
(c) Civilian/military education.			
(d) Security clearance or other related restrictions/requirements.			
(e) Special assignment/program restriction.			
(4) Proposed reclassification guidance for soldiers.			
g. Training strategy and program changes. (1) Training strategy (<i>include transition training and Reserve Components</i>).			
(a) Explanation of increases or decreases in TTHS account or instructor requirements.			
(b) Copies of approved/proposed CAD or POI.			
(2) Training impact analysis for officer, warrant officer and enlisted (<i>OBC, OAC, MOS, AIT, OSUT, BNCOC, ANCOG, SI, ASI, SQI as applicable</i>).			
h. Coordination (<i>with internal school department. ARNG/USAR representatives and other affected proponents</i>).			

I. REMARKS:

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